BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50

When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1850.....NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 75
Do	do. 2 insertions,	1
Do.	do. 3 do.	1
Do.	do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do.	do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the insi charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the fir

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charg 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN AD VANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. EDWARD W. WARD

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He can at all times be found at his office, unless when professionally absent.

July 19, 1850 45-3m

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commision Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C , May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates. 7

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

Wilmington, N. C.
14v6

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or so sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. Nov. 16—[10-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods**, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

SULPH. Quinine. 100 ounces Farr's Sulph. Quinine.—Just received and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

CIGARS! Cigars! Cigars!—HOWARD & PEDEN have just received, and are opening, their stock of Cigars, which they offer for sale cheap. Their stock consists in part of 10,000 La Victoria Regalia;
10,000 El Leon de Oro do.
10,000 La Emulaicon do.
10,000 La Luna do.
10,000 La Inoracion Media Regalia;
10,000 La Prima vera do
10,000 Jenny Lind; 10,000 Nueva Empresa;
10,000 La Fortuna; 20,000 Washington;
10,000 Steamboat Principe,
20,000 Justo Lunz; 20,000 Mary Cruz.

NOW Receiving: 40 Bbls. Cincinnati Whiskey;
10 " Brandy;
10 " Gin;
6 doz. ex. super. Old Monongahela Whiskey.
Also, Porto Rico Sugar, and 20 bags Coffee. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOWER.—Just received 50 bbls. Genesee. For sale low by SAVAGES & MEARES.

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.

G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth instalment of 12½ per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be due on the 15th of the present month, (September.)

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.

September 14, 1850 2-3t

Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company,

MARION, COURT-HOUSE, S. C.,
September 16th, 1850.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that the seventh instalment of five dollars per share on their stock, is required to be paid on the first day of October, 1850.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN McRAE, Jr., Treasurer.

September 20, 1850. 2-2t

TO TIMBER MAKERS!

WE wish to contract for
136 sticks Timber, 56 feet long, 16 by 16 inches;
136 " " 24 " 12 by 12 inches;
And 3,000 feet (lineal measure) 14 by 14 inches, various lengths, from 20 to 40 feet.

Each stick must be hewn to a square edge, and butted square at both ends; must show heart the full length of the stick, for two-thirds of the width of every side; must be clear of all unsound knots, dead wood, splinter drawers, wind shakes, and all other defects.

The above Timber is wanted at the earliest possible time. Persons wishing to contract, will please apply at the Gaston Mills. P. K. DICKINSON & CO.

September 13, 1850. 1-3t

NOTICE. The subscriber will remove in a few days to the Store on Water-street, formerly occupied by E. V. KELLY, where he will be pleased to see his old customers.—He is receiving his Fall Stock of Goods, and will sell them cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

Sept. 13] OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to amend the Navigation Laws of said State, so far as regards the Port of Wilmington.

September 13, 1850 1-5t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

Retail Grocery—Bar-Room and Oyster House.

D. R. KENNEDY and BENAJAH PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into Co-partnership in the above business, and have opened a Retail Grocery Establishment and Bar Room on the north side of Dock Street, between Front Street and the wharf, and next door to Mr. NEFF'S Ship Chandlery establishment, where they will keep a full assortment of Groceries and Liquors of every description, which they will dispose of at the lowest cash prices.

Their Bar-room has been fitted up in the best manner, and will be kept open for the accommodation of customers at all hours, and be supplied with Oysters and other refreshments when in season.

D. R. KENNEDY hopes that his friends in Wayne, Duplin and the other surrounding counties will not forget to give him a call when they visit Wilmington; and he pledges himself to do every thing in his power to give them satisfaction.

Wilmington, August 12th, 1850. 49-1y.

THIS SIDE UP.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that he has just returned from the North with a beautiful and carefully selected assortment of **Boots and Shoes**, for Summer and Fall wear. His assortment consists of men's, youth's, and children's Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse, sewed and pegged; Lady's bronzed Jenny Lind's; Kid R. R. Ties; Morocco Buskins; Goat Buskins; Morocco and Goat Boots; Apple colored and black Gaiters. Customers may rely upon getting a good as well as a fashionable article. He has also for sale the most choice brands of Calf, Goat, and Kid Skins; Linings; Binding Skins; oak and hemlock tanned Sole Leather; Pegs; Nails, &c. &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He would inform the public that he is at his old stand, next door above G. W. ATKINS & Co., and directly opposite the Court House, where he is prepared, with the best materials and workmen, to execute orders with promptness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID D. CARROLL.

Clinton, N. C., July 12, 1850 44-3m

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.*)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday, 31st July last, a negro man by the name of CORNELIUS, about 31 years of age; dark complexion; 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; chunky built; squints in one of his eyes; will weigh about 140 or 150 pounds; quick spoken; is very intelligent, can read well in print, and, it is supposed, can write. He is well known in this County, and well acquainted along the Railroad from Wilmington up one hundred miles, as he was employed to work on the same a few years back, and may endeavor to get there again in order to make his escape North.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Onslow County, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forewarned harboring, employing, or carrying said negro away, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent.

OWEN JARROTT.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Aug. 23, 1850 50-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,

Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.

May 17, 1850 36-tf

J. M. ROBINSON,

Wholesale Dealer in Hareware, Iron, and Stoves,

IS now receiving his Fall supply of Cooking, Parlor, Store, Office, and Ship-Stoves. Also, a large stock of GUNS, some fine English Stub and Twist, worth fifty dollars.

He has on hand, and designs keeping constantly, a large stock of the following articles, viz:—Hoop Iron, Truss Hoops, Iron Rivets, and Coopers' Tools generally; Mill Saws, manufactured expressly for this market; Smiths' Bellows, Vises, and Anvils; Nails and Spikes, extra quality; Carpenters' Tools, all kinds; Saddlers' Tools; Shoemakers' Kits, Boot Trees, and Lasts; Guilt Cornice; Curtain Bands and Pins, the latter a new and pretty article.

Those who are building will find every article in his line, of the best quality, and at much lower prices than heretofore.

Country dealers will find here all goods in the Hardware line, at such prices as will supersede the necessity of going North for them. J. M. ROBINSON,

No. 3 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

September 20, 1850 32

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.

March 8, 1850 26-12m

FRESH Arrivals per Schr. R. W. Brown.
10 bags of best Laguira Coffee;
2 bbls. of No. 1 Mackeral;
12 kitts " " " best;
1 bbls. of that fine syrup;
10 " of best Genesee Flour, fresh. Low for cash, at
Aug. 16 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Real Estate For Sale or Rent.

FOR Rent.—The dweling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to

Sept. 20th, 1850. N. N. NIXON.

FOR RENT.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with four fire places, suitable for one or more families, situated on Red Cross and Boundary Streets. Has an excellent well of water in the yard. For particulars, apply to T. M. RODGERS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 13th, 1850. 1-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Comfortable Dwelling House, lately occupied by Capt. Thomas Marshall, near the Rail Road. Possession given immediately.

ALSO—A small one story Dwelling House and two half lots situated in Oregon, are for sale. For further particulars apply to WM. N. PEDEN.

Sept. 12th, 1850 1-3t.

TO RENT FROM FIRST OCTOBER.

THREE STORES in the fire-proof building on Water-street, near Mulberry-street, at present occupied by M Krieton and Geo. Elliott, with all necessary Warehouses.—Also, several well finished Offices in the same building.

One Wharf, corner of Water and Mulberry-streets, 66 by about 200 feet.

One Store on Water-street, at present occupied by J. H. Thomyson.

One Store on Mulberry-street, at present occupied by C. W. Calhoun.

One fire-proof Store, large and well-fitted up, near the Railroad Depot, at present occupied by myself,

One Wharf, 250 feet front and 1500 feet rear, with a large Warehouse upon it, on Eagle's Island, opposite town.

One Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the corner of Second and Red Cross streets, in good repair, with all necessary out-buildings, at present occupied by J. Nutt.

I will rent for one, or lease for a term of years, any or all of the above property, with a number of vacant Lots.

Sept. 6, 1850—52-tf] H. NUTT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD comfortable dwelling, situated in the Northern part of town, on Walnut Street, lately occupied by RODERICK MCRAE, Esq. Persons wishing to purchase or rent, can find out the terms by calling on me at my residence. D. SHERWOOD.

July 26, 1850 46-tf

FOR RENT.

THE House at present occupied by Mrs. SWANN. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated at the corner of Front and Dock Streets; contains 17 large airy rooms, a store-room and pantry, and will be put in complete and thorough repair. Has always been used, and is very desirable, as a Boarding House. Apply to

WM. HILL, or
JAMES W. BRADLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-tf

FOR RENT,

FROM the 1st day of October next, that large two-story Brick House on Fourth Street, nearly opposite the Odd Fellow's School, known as the Kenan House; a most desirable residence. For terms, apply to

JAMES FULTON.

August 16, 1850 [Commercial copy.] 49-tf

FOR RENT.

THE desirable dwelling situated on the corner of Fourth and Princess Streets, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. LAFITA, will be rented for one year from the first of October next. Apply to WM. L. JACOBS, or B. J. JACOBS.

August 9th, 1850 48-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his lands on Rocky Point, New Hanover county, about 20 miles from Wilmington, convenient to the Railroad, or to the North East River, containing 1283 acres, in two tracts, one known as the White Oak tract, formerly owned by L. LANE, Esq.; the other as the Thally place. The first contains 883 acres, about 100 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good dwelling and all necessary out houses.

The Thally place joins the White Oak lands, and contains 400 acres, a portion of which is cleared.

A large part of these lands are of good quality.

I will sell separately, or jointly.

Any person wishing to purchase, will call on D. MCINTIRE, Esq., who will shew the lands and make known the terms, or on the subscriber, near Sill's Creek.

Aug. 30th, 1850.—[51-6t*] ROBERT TATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot in Jacksonville, Onslow county, at present occupied by WM. P. PELLETIER.

The House is a very comfortable residence, with suitable out-buildings, and a large and handsome Lot of ground attached, say about an acre and a half. Possession given on the first day of January, 1851.

ALSO,

A valuable tract of Turpentine Land, containing about 3,500 Acres, lying on the Holly Shelter Road, in the county of Onslow, and adjoining the lands of MORRIS FOY, JOHN JAMES, and others. Persons wishing to purchase valuable Turpentine Land will do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy. For further information, address the subscriber at Owensville, Sampson county, or GARDNER SHEPARD, Esq., Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C.

Aug. 23, 1850—50-3m] LOUIS F. CARR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having purchased the widow's life estate in the Real Estate of the late JARVIS MARBLE, at Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, offers the entire Plantation for sale. It is considered a very desirable situation, having upon the premises comfortable buildings, including Store House, Wind Mill, &c. It is considered a desirable situation for a Store, a Distillery, and Steam Saw Mill.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and examine for themselves. Possession given on the 15th of November next. JNO. A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1850 2-tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Glynn Co., on Turtle River, Georgia, 80 miles south of Savannah—300 acres first quality cleared Cotton Land, 150 acres Inland Swamp, half cleared and easily put in order, for Rice, and 1200 acres of Pine Land well timbered, and suitable for Turpentine or Timber, with a good two story Dwelling House, Cotton House, and sufficient negro Houses. Plantation perfectly healthy. Vessels come up within 10 yards of the dwelling. Will be sold a bargain. For further particulars apply to W. WRIGHT, Savannah, or MILES COSTIN,

Aug. 16.—[49-2m*] Wilmington, N. C.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries nearly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf

☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

ALSO.

A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

SEPTEMBER 3d.

RECEIVED at the Book Store this day, the following new works:

The Iron Mask, or, The Adventures of Raoul de Bragelonne, being the final conclusion of "The Three Guardsmen," by Dumas.

Frank Fairleigh, or Scenes in the Life of a Pupil. This is is one of the best stories we ever remember to have read, true to the life, and abounding in wit.

The Deserted Wife, by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, author of Retribution. This book will suit the ladies.

Mr. Dalton's Legatee: A very nice Woman; by Mrs. Stone.

The Empire City, by Lippard, 2d part.

The Traitor, 2d part.

Annie Merrevale, or The Test of Love.

Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.,

The Nightingale, or Jenny Lind Songster, 2d part.

Also, the following new works, bound:

Angel Voices, or Words of Counsel for Overcoming the World.

The Angel World, and other Poems, by Philip J. Bailey, author of Festus.

Festus, a Poem, by Bailey.

The Sea-side and Fire-side, by Henry W. Longfellow.

A large assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

Schools.

"Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich; for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."—*Epictetus.*

MADAME CLEMENT'S

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Wilmington, N. C.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the first day of October, 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern Schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the School, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best Schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum.....$184 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano, per session.....$20 00
Use of.....do.....".....".....2 50
Drawing and Water Colors, per session.....10 00
Painting in Oil.....do.....".....".....20 00
Washing.....do.....".....".....9 00
Tuition in French, for the advanced class.....10 00
Tuition " " younger pupils.....7 00

All other Foreign Languages at Professor's charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew Rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per session.....$20 00

In Second Department.

Tuition in English, per session.....$16 00

Extra Charges for Day Scholars.

Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per session.....$1 00
Fuel for the season, (payable in October).....2 00
Other extras the same as for Boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

A deduction of two dollars in each class will be made for day scholars, when there are two or more sisters.

For Boarders a deduction will be made, not only for sisters but for pupils coming together; for two it will be $175 each, and for three $160 only.

Sept. 6, 1850 52-1m

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 23d of September. The terms of tuition are:

For the lower branches of English, per session.....$6 00
For the higher branches of English, ".....".....12 00
For Latin and Greek.....".....".....20 00

Board can be had, in good families, at from $5 to $6 per month.

THOMAS J. WHITAKER, an experienced and popular Teacher, is continued as Assistant. The School being furnished with sufficient apparatus to illustrate the Elementary Sciences, the Teachers are confident of being able to give satisfaction to all that shall patronize the Institution.

It is particularly desired that all the Students who intend entering the School the approaching Session, will be present at the first of the Session.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

Richlands, Onslow co., N. C., Aug. 30, 1850* 51-3m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.....$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.....12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including 1rst Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek. 15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects.....18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculation's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.

Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and personal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyan Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic).....$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar).....7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar).....10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy.....15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each.....12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano.....15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYAN BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.

Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

Schools.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open his School on Tuesday, first of October, in his new School House, near the Southwest corner of Third and Orange Streets. He will prepare boys for any College in the country. Those not desiring to enter College, may, under his tuition, secure a thorough *practical, business* education. Terms (in advance) $8, $12, and $15 per session of five months. Incidental expenses, 25 cents per session. GEO. W. GUESS.

Sept. 20, 1850 2 2t

Hotels, &c.

UNION HOTEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS Establishment has been recently fitted up, in Pacific Street, near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years,) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.

San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1850 52-10t

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1850.

STEAM CONNECTION WITH BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sun of the 24th says, that the desirable project of establishing a line of steam packets between Baltimore and Charleston, and Baltimore and Wilmington, is in a fair way of being carried into effect. It is proposed to start two steamers at a cost of $46,000 a piece. A meeting upon the subject was held on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Ritchie.

It is rumored that Mr. RITCHIE, the venerable Editor of the "Union," is about to retire from the management of that paper, which, it is said, has been purchased by Mr. BURKE, the former able and accomplished Associate of Mr. RITCHIE, in connection with Mr. OVERTON, one of the present Editors. Mr. RITCHIE retires from the editorial life, after forty years of unremitting exertion, during which time, through good report and evil report, he has always maintained a high position as an able, courteous, and patriotic gentleman. Few have done as good service in the cause of Democracy and State Rights as THOMAS RITCHIE—none better: and now that he is old and worn out in the service, it pains us to see those who have, as it were, imbibed Democracy from his teachings, denounce the venerable patriarch as a traitor, for a difference of opinion conscientiously entertained. Mr. RITCHIE has occupied a large place, and exerted a vast influence over the press of the country, and his retirement will leave a vacancy which will be long felt.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY ABOLISHED.—It will be seen by a reference to the Congressional proceedings of Monday last, that the House of Representatives on that day adopted an amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, abolishing forthwith the system of flogging in the Navy. The vote was yeas 111, nays 48. The House, by this act, has wiped away one of the most abominable stains on the character of a free people. For our own part, we go for the abolition of whipping as a punishment for free men not only in the Navy, but also at home, in North Carolina.

GEORGIA.—Gov. TOWNS, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation calling a convention of the people of that State, in accordance with an act passed at the last session of her Legislature, based upon certain consequences, one of which was the admission of California into the Union. The members are to be elected on the 25th of November, and will assemble in Convention on the 10th of December next.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Pacific.

The American mail steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 21st instant, in ten days and six hours from Liverpool—the shortest passage yet on record in the whole history of ocean steam navigation. Her news is only three days later than previous advices, and contains nothing of importance.—The weather in England has been fine, and the crops have been safely gotten in. The London Times says, in speaking of the Schleswig Holstein war, that the German journals are urging the army to fight on, if even without effect. The heavy rains render all operations by the troops impracticable.

In France, funeral services have been performed in honor of LOUIS PHILIPPE.

There seems to be a slight decline in Cotton.

The Telegraph Line.

The last Cheraw Gazette, speaking of the contemplated action of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, as regards the bringing of a wire on the route of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, and, of course, through the town of Wilmington, says:

From a statement made to us by Mr. Buckly, agent of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, it appears that the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Carolinian, and other prints, have misunderstood the contemplated action of that Company.—When the line was first put up, it was designed to have two wires on the same posts, the necessary fixtures for which, were then put upon the posts. The two wires have been put up only on a portion of the line, and the Company are about to carry out the original design. Before doing this, however, the Company will determine upon the propriety of separating the wires where it is practicable. By carrying one of the wires from Petersburg via Wilmington to Camden, they will not only secure the patronage of that large commercial town, but also insure a more regular transmission of intelligence between distant portions of the country.

The agent assures us the Company never contemplated a change in the direction, or an abandonment of the line from Petersburg via Raleigh, Fayetteville and Cheraw to Camden—that this line with its offices, is indispensable to the successful business operations of the Company.

NEW CANAL.—The citizens of Norfolk, Va., have in contemplation the cutting of a Canal to connect Currituck Sound, in North Carolina, with Elizabeth River, near Norfolk. The proposed Canal will be a little over ten miles, and its estimated cost from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which the city is to take three-fifths. It is supposed that the construction of this Canal will induce the abandonment of the scheme of an outlet to the Ocean through Nag's Head, as entertained by the citizens of that section of the State of North Carolina bordering upon Albemarle Sound.

From Texas.

A telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Courier, dated N. Orleans, Sept. 22d, says that "advices from Texas to the 5th inst. state that Gov. BELL, of Texas, had vetoed the bill requiring him to submit to the popular vote the proposition from the United States Government, regarding the purchase of a portion of her territory. The Governor was sustained by the House. The bill was lost, and the Legislature adjourned to the third Monday in November next."

It is probable, that by Gov. BELL being sustained, it is meant that the House failed to pass the bill by the constitutional majority, so as to overrule the Governor's veto.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We with pleasure place upon our exchange list the above valuable agricultural periodical, published monthly, at Augusta, Ga., at $1 per year—DANIEL LEE, M. D., Editor.

☞The population of Wilmington, Delaware, is about 13,700; increase in ten years, about 4,000.—The population of Georgetown, D. C., is 7,957. In 1840, it was 7,312. Increase, 645.

STEAMER WRECKED.—The steamboat Franklin, from Philadelphia, bound to Wilmington, N. C., was wrecked on Currituck beach on the 14th inst. Her engine and boilers saved.

HOG AND A HALF.—Most Hogs are quadruped, at least such is the classification of that animal, but there is at present on exhibition in this town a hog with six perfect legs. Its front parts are precisely similar to those of any other hog; but it has two perfect sets of hams, two tails, etc.; in fact all its "*stern* realities" are duplicate. "Walk in, gentle-*men*, the greatest natural curiosity in the world. Only 15 cents for seeing "the whole hog, two tails and all." It weighs about 300 pounds, and is *some pork*."

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. David Piver, carpenter, was at work on the roof of Mr. Seth Hoard's house, yesterday afternoon, and when the shower came up attempted to raise a dormar-window to get out of the rain; he in some way lost his hold, and fell from the roof on the pavement below, a distance of 30 feet.—His head was dreadfully hurt, and he is not expected to recover.—*Commercial, 21st inst.*

Later from California—A Million in Gold—Tremendous Riot.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New York on Friday, the 20th instant, bringing $800,000 in gold dust on freight, and $200,000 or $300,000 in the hands of passengers. She brings San Francisco dates to the 15th of August, fifteen days later than the previous advices.

The steamers Carolina and Columbus arrived at Panama on the 4th of September, almost simultaneously. They sailed from San Francisco nearly at the same hour on the 15th ult., and dropped anchor off the battery in less than twenty minutes difference of time.

The Carolina had on board the mails, $770,124 in gold dust, and seventy-five passengers. The Columbus had $500,000 and two hundred passengers.—There was no case of sickness in either vessel during the passage.

Tom Hyer having ridden several times into certain houses on the Plaza, Chief Justice Morse ordered him to be arrested on the evening of August 14th, which was done by the deputy sheriff. His friends threatened to rescue him, but the prison was strongly guarded. Hyer had behaved well, and after his arrest he made but little resistance.

Bull fights have been introduced at San Francisco, and a large Amphitheatre erected.

A terrible riot, resulting in death and bloodshed, occurred at Sacramento City on the 12th of August. It seems that large tracts of land, covering the city and vicinity of Sacramento, are held by grants from Captain Sutter, who claims under his New Helvetia Spanish grant. The settlers hold that Capt. Sutter's grant does not cover this territory: that it belongs to the Government. They have moved on and erected buildings; a suit for forcible entry and detainer is brought against them; decided in the plaintiffs' favor; a writ of restitution issued: the officer attempts to execute it; is met by a body of armed squatters, who resist him. This occurred Saturday, 16th; prior to this date, an appeal to the county court had been made by the attorneys for the settlers, Judge Willis presiding, and the right of appeal denied.

This produced exasperation on the part of the party seeking redress, and when, subsequently, some six or eight persons were arrested for resisting the officers of the law, and two of them committed to the prison brig, a party of the settlers repaired to the brig for the purpose of releasing their companions, but were met by the Sheriff and Mayor, with a posse, and driven from the ground. After the settlers had retreated some distance, they turned upon their pursuers, and a desperate conflict ensued, in which some three or four persons were killed, and several severely, if not mortally, wounded. Among the killed is the leader of the rioters, and Mayor Bigelow is supposed to be mortally wounded. The Alta Californian, of the 15th, says:

At the time of our informant's leaving the place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the squatters had gathered at the corner of J and 9th streets, some nine hundred strong, with arms, and were determined upon resistance to the death.

Lieut. Governor McDougal had declared martial law, and ordered a cannon to be placed at the foot of J street, so as to sweep it with grape-shot—that all non-combatants should not appear in the street, and that all citizens should immediately repair to the City Hotel, and register their names for immediate duty.

The Lieut. Governor came down in the steamer to Benicia for the purpose of procuring arms and soldiers to quell the mob. The Gold Hunter was hailed on her passage up, in Suisoon Bay, and came back to Benicia, for the purpose of conveying soldiers and munitions of war to Sacramento. The most of the soldiers are at Nappa Valley, and could not be ready for starting this morning. A letter was received here, which we have seen, requesting Mr. Howard, of the Guards, to send up fire-arms by the return boat, and at 2 o'clock this morning, Messrs. Elleard and Beard started on an express to the Governor at San Jose.

The following additional particulars are from the Panama Star. They look ominous:

Just as the steamer Carolina was getting under way, (about 4 P. M.,) a despatch was received on board from the Pacific News office, stating that an express had just arrived, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento city had been reduced to ashes, and the squatters were receiving reinforcements of men from the mines.

The despatch referred to was received by Mr. Norcross, assistant editor of the Pacific News, who reached here last night in the Philadelphia. He considered it, we understand, entirely reliable.

At the time the Philadelphia left, fifty U. S. soldiers had left Benicia for the scene of battle, and two volunteer companies in San Francisco had also offered their services to maintain order.

We fear that this is but the commencement of a series of tremendous riots and outrages arising from disputed titles to lands in California. It is much to be questioned whether, after the system of indiscriminate squatting, which has obtained since the discovery of gold in that country, any permanent titles to lands will be respected by the hords of adventurers who throng the mining regions of that country, and still less will they respect antiquated or spurious Spanish grants.

The Pacific News, prepared for the steamer, furnishes the following summary of events on the Pacific, since the departure of the previous steamer:

Since we last had occasion to make up a sheet for the steamer's sailing for the States, no events of a striking character have transpired on the Pacific coast. The mining operations are progressing with zeal and energy, and are yielding a good return for labor and investment. Heretofore the surface of the gold region only has been gone over; but lately the miners are resorting to the use of machinery, and the depths of the earth and the mountains are being made to yield their quota of treasures. Companies are branching out in every direction, and going to work systematically and with energy. Where operations have progressed far enough to test the working, success has generally crowned their efforts.

The operation of damming the rivers and streams is still going on, and when once turned from their main channel, a rich harvest is anticipated, and no doubt will be realized. Some of the locations are known to be exceedingly rich in ore.

The difficulties which have existed at the Southern mines, between the Americans and foreigners, and which have resulted in no little bloodshed, have finally subsided, and peace is again restored. In consequence of these outbreaks and murders, large parties of foreigners had left the country, and thus deprived the State of the benefit of the foreign miners' tax. However, we are glad to be able to state that a reaction has taken place, and that henceforth there is every appearance of quietness.

Business generally on the Pacific coast is slowly improving. Our own city has in a great measure, recovered from the disastrous conflagrations with which we have been visited, and our streets present their wonted bustle and activity. The miners will undoubtedly take out more gold this season than ever before, in the same length of time, and of course all kinds of business will be correspondingly affected. With the exception of one failure, somewhat extensive, at Sacramento, nothing has occurred to shake the confidence of the public in our leading business men.

Great fatality is still anticipated amongst the rear trains of the overland emigrants, and movements have been in progress to send them succor. The water courses in the Great Basin have been higher this summer than for years past, which has caused much suffering.

REMOVAL.—Abraham Powell, master joiner at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where he has been employed in various capacities for forty years, has been removed.

TURKISH FLEET.—A part of the Turkish Mediterranean squadron is about to sail for England, and part for the United States—the latter being the longest cruise on record of ships belonging to the Sultan.

The value of watches imported into this country the last year was $1,700,000, as appears from the records of the Custom House.

Congress.

Tuesday, Sept. 17th.—In the Senate, Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of Ambrose Thompson, of Philadelphia, proposing to establish a line of steamers to carry the mail between Philadelphia and Antwerp, in Belgium, calling at Portsmouth, in England, and Havre, in France. Also, another line to run between San Francisco, in California, and Shanghai and Hong Kong, in China. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Fremont, Friday was assigned to the consideration of bills relating to the State of California.

A land bill for Oregon was passed.

The bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was returned from the House with the concurrence of that body.

A message was received from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House had passed the bill to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, with several amendments.

The question upon concurring with these amendments, produced considerable debate, but without taking any action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House debated and passed, by a vote of 120 yeas to 53 nays, the bill for granting unsold swamp and overflowed lands to the States in which such lands may be located.

Mr. Bowlin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of making a railroad from St. Louis to the western limits of the State. After a short debate upon the bill the morning hour expired, and, on motion of Mr. Ashmun, the House took up the business upon the Speaker's table.

Mr. Gilbert asked and obtained leave to introduce several bills relating to California.

A bill was passed reducing the price of mineral lands on Lake Superior to $1 25 per acre.

A bill was passed renewing the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown. The new charter contains the individual liability clause.

The bill from the Senate similar to that reported by Mr. Bowlin on the subject of granting land to the State of Missouri for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis west, known as the Pacific Road, was taken up and referred to the Committee upon Public Lands.

The bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia was taken up and passed by a vote of yeas 124, nays 47; an amendment making the abduction of slaves a penitentiary offence having been rejected. The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, Andrews, Ashmun, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Booth, Briggs, Brooks, William J. Brown, Buel, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Cartter, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, Durkee, Eliot, Nathan Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilbert, Gilmore, Gorman, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hall, Halloway, Hampton, Harlan, Thomas L. Harris, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Hoagland, Howe, Hunter, William T. Jackson, Julian, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, H. Mann, Job Mann, Matteson, McClernand, McDonald, McGaughey, McKissock, McLanahan, Meacham, Miller, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Ogle, Otis, Peaslee, Phœnix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Richardson, Risley, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spaulding, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Strong, Taylor, James Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Vinton, Walden, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wood, and Young—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Bowdon, Bowie, Albert G. Brown, Burt, E. C. Cabell, G. A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Clingman, W. R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Deberry, Edmunson, Alexander Evans, Ewing, Featherston, Green, Hamilton, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Holladay, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, J. W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La Sere, Marshall, McIlwell, Robert M. McLane, McMullen, McQueen, Millson, Morse, Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Phelps, Powell, Savage, Seddon, Frederick, P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Williams, and Woodward—47.

Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, did not vote, having paired off with Mr. Holmes, who was against, while he, Mr. Stanly, was *in favor* of the bill.

The House took up and passed the Senate bill entitled "An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile—and then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.—SENATE.

A report from Mr. Rodman concerning the collection and keeping of revenue in California was communicated.

Mr. Chase introduced his bill to provide for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Clay deprecated the renewal of the agitation of this subject at a time when the country was becoming calm.

Mr. Hale said the agitation would never cease, and had not been checked.

Mr. Chase justified his course, but withdrew the bill for the present.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Post Roads, made an elaborate report on the subject of contracts for mail steamers.

Mr. Pratt's bill to punish the abduction of slaves from the District, and subject the free colored population of the District to legal restraints, was taken up.

Mr. Hale moved to commit it, with instructions to amend it so as to provide for abolishing slavery in the District. After some debate, this motion was lost—yeas 9, nays 41—as follows:

YEAS—Baldwin, Chase, Davis of Mass., Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Winthrop—9.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Fremont, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, Yulee—41.

The bill was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The bill granting land to Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile, was finally passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, made a movement to introduce Almon A. Babbitt as a delegate from Utah; but, on the motion of Mr. Ashmun, the whole subject was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. McLane, of Md., in the chair,) and entered upon the consideration of the bill providing for the further execution of the treaty with Mexico, by making an appropriation of $3,360,000 to pay the instalment due to that government on the 31st May, 1851.

The bill was discussed and finally passed—yeas 128, nays 36.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.—SENATE.

Mr. Pratt moved that his bill respecting the abduction of slaves from the District be taken up.

Mr. Hale moved that the motion be laid on the table—lost, 23 to 25.

Some discussion took place, and the motion to take up the bill was lost.

The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up, and the amendments of the committee were carried.

Mr. Cass moved an item of ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the Turkish mission.

Mr. Underwood opposed it, but it was adopted, 35 to 19.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved an item for copies of the annals of the 2d and 3d Congress, and for the history of the exploring expedition. Agreed to.

Some other amendments were offered and discussed.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment for extending the Capitol under the direction of the President of the United States. He moved to add two hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Several other amendments were agreed to.

The Senate, without reporting the bill, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to consider the Naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., the chairman of the naval committee, addressed the House an hour, with a view to show how and where it is possible to retrench the naval system. Mr. Stanton expressed himself in favor of reducing the present naval force, and increasing the steam marine. He was in favor of establishing a line of mail steamers to Africa and the South of Europe, to open a commerce with Africa, and thus break up the slave trade. [This is what is known as the Ebony line.]—ED. JOUR.

Mr. Green spoke in favor of reform in the Navy. He was for checking and breaking up the system of mail steamers. He considered them as an unnecessary expense, with no corresponding advantage, present or prospective.

The committee then rose, and a resolution was adopted to close debate on the bill to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The House receded from its amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the pay and mileage of the California members and Senators. The House adopted an amendment limiting the mileage of California members to $2,000. The Senate amended it so that these members should be paid under the existing law, fixing the mileage of Senators and Representatives, and also providing that their per diem shall commence from the day on which the Constitution of California was presented.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Messrs. Venable and Phelps addressed the committee against any connection by the Government with the system of mail steamers.

On motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.—SENATE.

Mr. Hamlin moved that the Senate take up the bill to secure reciprocal free trade with Canada, which was rejected, 14 only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report what have been the measures adopted to prevent fraud upon the revenue, since the passage of the act of 1846, and what has been the result.

The bill to establish Post-roads in the U. S. was taken up. Numerous amendments were made, and the bill passed.

The bill to extend the laws and judiciary system of the U. S. to California, was then taken up and finally passed.

The bill establishing collection districts in California, was taken up, and finally passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Md., the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. Disney in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Ewing made a very able speech in favor of continuing and expanding the foreign steam mail service. He viewed it as the only means by which the U. States could keep pace with England and France, who were expanding that service with the view to strengthen their military marine in case of necessity.

Mr. Schenck occupied the floor an hour in defence of the Navy, and in support of the steam naval service.

Mr. Featherston occupied the floor for a few minutes in opposition to the plan for a line of mail steamers to Africa; and in opposition to the foreign mail service.

Mr. Bayly made a closing speech in opposition to the scheme of Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, for a reduction of the Navy at this session. He preferred rather that the matter should be left until the next session of Congress, when they would have more time and better information as to a proper mode of reform and retrenchment in that important branch of the service.

Mr. Phelps made some remarks in regard to the expenses of the naval service, and in opposition to the system.

Mr. Morse made some remarks in defence of the navy and against any reduction at the present time. He rather saw a necessity for an increase.

Mr. Stanton withheld his amendment to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Kaufman introduced a proposition to incorporate, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the surviving officers of the Texas Navy into the Navy of the United States.

Messrs. Kaufman, Stanton, of Tenn., Howard, John A. King, of N. Y., and Thompson, of Miss., advocated the measure, and Messrs. Cleveland, Hall, Crowell, Cartter, Vinton, Jones, of Tenn., and Taylor, opposed it.

It was finally rejected by a vote of 61 in the affirmative to 71 in the negative.

After discussing several important amendments, the committee rose, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.—SENATE.

The bill to grant pensions to the widows of officers who died in service was passed. The collection bill for California was read a third time and passed.—The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Underwood, appropriating $40,000 to construct reservoirs on the Ohio, to fill the river from at low water, was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 16. Some discussion occurred in regard to the per diem and mileage of members, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the Naval Appropriation bill.—An amendment was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test the different patent condensers for supplying the boilers of the United States steamers with fresh water, and appropriating $5000 for the purpose.

An amendment was introduced and passed, abolishing flogging in the Navy, "except in cases where the lashes are ordered by a court martial; and in such case, the order shall not be executed until twenty-four hours after judgment. Another amendment was offered and agreed to, abolishing the spirit ration in the Navy.

Pending an amendment offered by Mr. Venable, prohibiting the use of wine or ardent spirits to officers of the Navy, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.—SENATE.

The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up. Mr. Benton moved an amendment for experiments with Page's electro-magnetic engine. Mr. Cass opposed it. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Winthrop moved an item for purchasing 1,000 copies of John Adams' Writings. Agreed to.

Amendments were agreed to for a library in the Treasury Department and in the President's House.

Many amendments were concurred in, offered by the Committees of Finance and Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bright offered an amendment, relieving Mr. Ritchie from the printing contract, and paying for printing hereafter at the rate of 30 per cent. less than the prices of the resolution of 1819.

Mr. Turney opposed the amendment, and Mr. Foote, and Mr. Badger advocated it. Mr. Foote said the most heartless persecution had been practiced against this patriotic and worthy man.

The subject was further discussed, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Disney in the chair, and took up the naval appropriation bill.

The propositions pending, were those in regard to the abolition of the spirit rations and flogging in the navy; and the motion of Mr. Venable to prohibit the use of wines and liquors also to the officers. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., offered a substitute for the whole, merely providing for the abolition of flogging in the navy, from and after the passage of this act. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Stanton offered an amendment for the establishment of a line of war steamers to the coast of Africa. [The Ebony line.] Ruled out of order.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., moved an amendment to the bill, to incorporate the late Texas navy into the navy of the U. S.

The question was put, and the amendment was rejected—ayes 56, nays 72.

Mr. Kerr, of Md., moved an additional appropriation for the coast survey, on the Gulf coast, which was rejected.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., moved an amendment to fix the salary of the superintendent of the naval school at Annapolis at $3,000 per annum, which was agreed to.

The amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, abolishing flogging in the Navy, was adopted when reported to the House, by a vote of 131 ayes to 29 nays. The Appropriation Bill was then passed by a vote of 111 ayes to 48 nays.

THREE THOUSAND HUNGARIANS COMING.—Alexander Lukaes, a member of the revolutionary congress of Hungary, arrived at New York a few days since, and departed immediately for the great West, where he intends to reside. He is commissioned to purchase a large tract of land for three thousand of his countrymen from Central Hungary, all farmers, and strong, robust men. Mr. Lukeas was one of those outlawed by Windishgrats, when he entered Hungary at the head of his army, in December, 1848.—After the overthrow of the Hungarian army, he secreted himself in Mungary until March last, when he escaped. The proposed colony will probably be in Illinois or Iowa.

An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas the people of California have presented a Constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress, by the President of the United States, by message dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of the same shall be impaired or questioned, and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents: and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognising or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the Convention which formed the Constitution of that State.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R. KING,
President of the Senate pro. tem.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Bill passed by Congress and approved by the President, for the Supression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner or by the authority and consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall become liberated and free.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the Corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandize, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said Corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

From the Washington Union.

Georgia.

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress from one of her distinguished democratic citizens:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 16, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: Upon my return home last evening, after an absence of several days, I learned that Congress had passed the California, Texas, and Territorial bills. One of the contingencies having thus happened which authorized the Governor to call a convention, I understand he will in the course of a few days issue his proclamation for that purpose.

As you cannot be otherwise than anxious to ascertain what will probably be the character of that body, I think I do not hazard anything in saying, not *one* delegate in ten will be returned who shall have avowed himself the advocate of violent or revolutionary measures. From the beginning to the end of the agitation, the tendency of popular feeling has been very greatly misunderstood. The State, it is true, was solicitous, sincerely solicitous, for an adjustment of the question upon the basis of the Missouri Compromise: but failing to secure this, she never has been willing, in my opinion, to consider the failure itself as a sufficient cause to jeopard the peace and prosperity of her citizens by madly attempting to dissolve the Union. The wiseacres of both parties succeeded last winter, in a spirit of emulous rivalry to be viewed as the champions of her honor and southern rights, in placing her in her present ridiculous attitude; but *the* people—*the* great masses whom they are now invoking to wrong themselves—have never considered the decision of the question as practically affecting their great and vital interests: and so long as these remain intact will they prefer abiding the established order of things rather than encounter the manifold evils they must inevitably find in new and untried experiments.

NEW LINE OF STEAM SHIPS.—A citizen of Philadelphia has made a proposition to Congress for the establishment of a line of steamers, to run between that city and Antwerp, in Belgium, touching at Portsmouth, England, and Havre, France, provided the government will advance two-thirds the amount necessary for their construction, and to hold a lien upon the ships for the amount of twenty years. The ships are to be not less than 2,000 tons burthen, and so constructed as to be convertible into naval vessels, the government paying $75,000 per year to each ship for mail service. He also proposes to establish a line of steam ships between San Francisco and Shanghai and Hong Kong, in China, upon the same terms. The latter are to be fully equipped for war service, and to be under the command of naval officers. He requires $200,000 per year for each ship for mail service.—*N. Y. Herald, 20th inst.*

THE DECEPTION UNMASKED.—The "Heroic Age" has passed away like the illusion of a summer dream, says the Ly-coming Gazette, and the country is now testing the cold reality of an ultra federal administration. Gratitude for the military exploits of General Taylor—approval of the war with Mexico, and an abiding faith that "old Rough and Ready" would administer the government "independent of party trammels," were the causes which brought into power the present dynasty. But was there ever a despotism more complete? The old hero is now in his grave, and the train which followed in his wake stand forth exposed to public view. How many of them were friends and supporters of the war that immortalized Gen. Taylor? Where is Tom Corwin with his "bloody hands?" Where are Hudson, Ashmun, and McGaughey, who voted to recall the army in disgrace from the scene of its triumphs? Where the men who denounced President Polk as an usurper, and the war a disgraceful invasion of the soil of a sister Republic? Where, do we ask? The answer is at hand—they are in the cabinet—in office, and the supporters of those in power. The *opponents* of the war have, by stratagem, obtained the place the people designed for its *friends*. The fraud was complete before it was understood and appreciated by the masses. The die was cast, and the ill-gotten power may be retained for the next two and a half years, but the indignation of the deceived voters will speak in tones of thunder at the polls. Vengeance is ours, saith the sovereign people, and it will soon overtake the Galphin crew who have abused their high trust.

FROM OREGON.—Oregon papers to the 25th July have been received at San Francisco. The only items we find worth copying are these:—

There are three new steamers building to run upon the Columbia.

Persons have come in from the Rogue river country, who are confident that gold may be found there in considerable quantities, though the waters were still too high to "prospect" satisfactorily. Gold, however, was found. Gov. Lane, not finding things to suit him on Rogue river, after negotiating a treaty of peace with the Rogue river Indians, had gone on to Trinity on his way to California.

Immigration to the territory, from the Atlantic States is said to be large. Those coming over the Cascade mountains it is said are great sufferers, as the route is impassable. Efforts are making to go to their relief.

Farming in the territory has proved this year very profitable.

Gen. O. Hinton.

By an article in this paper, from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, our readers will learn that the individual who heads this article was arrested on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, for robbing the mail, and through the carelessness of the guards placed around him, has escaped, and up to this time is at large, prepared to commit further depredations.

In order to bring this man more vividly to the recollection of the citizens of this county, we copy the following morceau from the Wooster Democrat of June 22d, 1848. The article highly compliments the General:—

"WHIG MEETING.—The whigs of the town of Wooster and vicinity, held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court-House on Monday last, for the purpose of organising a Rough and Ready Club.

"The meeting was organized by calling H. Howard to the Chair, and appointing T. T. Eckart, Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft a Constitution and Rules to govern the Club.

"The meeting was then *ably and eloquently addressed by Gen. HINTON*, of Delaware. THE LOUD, LONG, AND REPEATED CHEERS with which his remarks were received, gave abundant proof of the SATISFACTION OF THE AUDIENCE WITH THE SPEECH, and their deep enthusiasm for Gen. Taylor. *The speech was a good one, and well calculated to awaken the slumbering energies of the whigs and inspire them with new life.* The meeting adjourned to meet on Friday next."

Now, at the risk of being charged with making political capital out of Gen. Hinton's recent transactions, we will say that while here, on the occasion referred to by our neighbor, he took great pride in abusing the Democratic party in his speech, in styling Polk and his Cabinet officers a set of plunderers and robbers—in reiterating the contemptible lie about Gen. Cass drawing more extra pay than he was entitled to—in telling the audience that Col. Weller had squandered the Butler County Fund, and in vilifying every man that politically differed with him. We well remember all this, and a great deal more—all of which met the "*loud, long and repeated cheers*" of the Wooster Whigs.

Since Gen. Hinton's frauds have come to light, the whig papers seem to have a holy horror against mentioning the fact that he was a whig leader and made whig speeches. And well they may, for we do not remember of a Democrat ever being guilty of such an outrageous act as this whig stumper has been.—But it is too late for them to cry "stop." The whig charges about the McNulty transaction are too fresh in the minds of the people to keep silent on the Hinton robbery. The infamous lies of '48, told about Col. Weller being a defaulter to the Butler County Treasury, are yet remembered; the Patrick Collins matter has not followed him to the grave, and the repeated whig assertions relative to guillotined democratic postmasters being in arrears to the government, will never cease. Hence, we can see no reason why the democratic party should not retaliate, and hurl back upon the whig party that *Gen. Hinton is a Whig leader, and upon that party must the odium of his recent transactions rest.*

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that Gen. Hinton has been re-taken, and committed to jail in default of $15,000 bail. If justice is done him, he will be sent to the Penitentiary for twenty years.

Wayne Co. Democrat.

State of Parties at the South.

We have entered upon a new era. Old landmarks between the parties at the South are worn out and nothing, *if new issues had not arisen*, would be left to distinguish the Democrats from the Whigs, except their names. The high Tariff doctrine has become as dead as the wooden imitation turkey that used to grace the head of Tory Flint's Christmas table.—The obsequies of the departed U. S. Bank were long ago celebrated, with Daniel Webster as chief parson. The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands will never be thought of again, and opposition to the Sub-Treasury seems to have subsided entirely. These particulars have, for a number of years, made up the Whig doctrine, and they professed to a distressed country to carry "music in the voice and healing on the wings," but now there is none "so poor in the South" as to do them reverence." Where then is the difference between the parties that exist at the South. It is one which we shall enter into, mortifying as it may be to a Southron to do so.

The difference is this: There is a party at the South who occupy the place of the old Rebels of the Revolution, opposed to the Tories of the

Senator Rusk, of Texas.—Thrilling Incident of the Texan War.

The following article, which we find going the rounds of the press, describes in a graphic style, a thrilling incident of the Texan war, in which the Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, one of the present U. S. Senators from that State, figured very prominently.

The tragedy of Nacogdoches, and the romantic incidents which led to the Texan war of Independence, find their parallel only in the roman history of Lucretia and the elder Brutus. Juan Costa was a person of great influence and bravery in the wild forests; but he fell under the displeasure of Santa Anna, and his minion Pedras, the commandant of Nacogdoches, was sent to arrest him. He arrested his father at the supper table, attended by his only daughter—a young girl of surprising beauty and intelligence. He loaded him with chains, and cast him into prison, notwithstanding her tears and entreaties. Finally he proposed to free the father if the daughter would consent to sacrifice her innocence and honor. She rejected the infamous proposition with a blow in the face; when the armed ruffian swore a horrible oath, to execute his will on them both and then. * * * * * *

With dark eyes, tearless, glassy, fixed as those of a corpse, yet flashing a double portion of luminous fire, she mounted a horse and hurried away wildly around the country. She halted at every house, no matter whether Mexican or American, and rehearsed, in tones of thrilling horror, her father's wrongs and her own. All timid modesty, all weakness, had vanished from her tongue, utterly consumed by the scorching thirst of vengeance. She painted in passion's fiery language, and with awful minuteness, the facts of the damning deed; she bared her virgin bosom, and showed the livid mark's of the ravisher's finger among the mazes of those azure veins along the surface of that expanse of snow, now so polluted and soiled, but before pure as the gleam of an angel's wings.

And still, wherever the beautiful maid wandered, a deafening yell of wrath and vengeance rose up against the tyrants. The people of both races and all classes flew to arms, appointing a general rendezvous for the 24th of June, at the residence of the absent and now imprisoned Juan Costa.

It was there debated by the people as to the mode of attack, and who should be their leader, but nothing being agreed on, the whole assemblage bid fair to break up in confusion; when a tall and powerfully built stranger, who had just entered Texas from the States, came forward and addressed the multitude as follows:

"I am a stranger, but I am also a man; and I owe my life, soul, body, health, happiness—all—all to a woman—my mother! And if I turn a deaf ear to the prayers of an innocent woman, asking my aid against a villain, may both my mother and my God curse me! I go for one, and—should you all stay behind—alone to fight Col. Pedras, and his armed ravishers of your wives and daughters."

The speech was received with three tremendous cheers, and then a general shout, that seemed to shake the solid earth, uttered the first peal of the revolution. "We will go. Death to the tyrants!—Freedom for Texas, and the giant shall be our leader."

And then for the first time, was heard in the land of the wild a name destined to become an echo to the pulsation of all hearts—the name of Thomas J. Rusk.

The next day he led his raw troops to the attack of Nacogdoches, and stormed every position against immense odds, after an assault of four hours, the charge being dreadful on both sides; and fortunately among the slain was the dead body of the attrocious Ferdinand Pedras.

Such was the debut of Rusk in Texas; and from that day his popularity has gone on steadily increasing, without even a transitory eclipse, or so much as a cloud to dim its splendor. In vain, for three years Gen. Cos demanded his arrest. Mexico had not soldiers enough to take him, and in 1845-6 he assisted to chase the last of these out of the country. Afterwards he amassed a fortune at the Texan bar, and was chosen one of the first Senators of the new State annexed—a place which he may hold for life if he wills it.

Rusk is the only public man in Texas that has never engaged in a duel; and for this single reason, so honorable to himself, he never had a personal enemy in the world. To conclude, he is a Titan in physical force with the loving soul of a happy child. He is not distinguished by eloquence of speech, but his laugh is sometimes divine—and a heart sound to the very centre.

Gen. O. Hinton, the alleged Mail Robber, has been committed to jail at Columbus, Ohio, for want of bail. His trial, it is said, comes on this week.—The following is a specimen of the testimony against him:

"Mr. Haskell testified that when Hinton was arrested he had $250 or more of the *identical* bills registered at Newark. Another testifies that twenty or 30 keys were found in his baggage! When Hinton arrived at Wheeling it was hot weather. Mr. Bottsford testified that H. called for a *fire*, though his family slept with open windows."

Hinton has been ordered to give bail in $15,000 for feloniously taking a mail bag from the stage near Mt. Vernon, Aug. 5, and embezzling funds from the mail, August 15, at or near Morristown. The evidence was so conclusive on the second charge that his lawyers made *no defence*.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Mrs. Miller—The Niagara Mystery.

A letter from Detroit to the Vermont *Family Gazette*, gives the following particulars of the return of Mrs. Miller, and her account of her absence, which will doubtless lead to a full explanation of the mystery:

"Mrs. Miller has returned to her friends in this city. She states that it was her intention when she left the hotel at Niagara, to have thrown herself off the bridge which crosses over to Goat Island, just above the cataract; but, on arriving at the place, she had not the courage to do it—she was a coward on instinct.' She had, previous to leaving the house, put her children to sleep, written letters to her parents, and one to the landlord, stating her intention, and requesting them to be kind to her babes; she had also cut off her curls, and left them with the letters, in a conspicuous place on the table.

"From that time to the present, nothing positive has been heard from her. Her father, however, spent several months in a fruitless search. Returning in June or July, he died of a broken heart. Not long since, a brother of hers died at Saratoga. His death, too, was undoubtedly accelerated by the same cause. Learning the condition of her family, I believe she intimated to them by letter where she could be found, and her willingness to return.

Accordingly, a friend of the family went after her last week, and brought her home to mourn with her widowed mother over the ruin she has caused. Her children are with their father, Major Miller, somewhere at the South. She states, and I believe it is generally understood here, that domestic difficulties drove her to the rash act of leaving her children and destroying herself, and that, after shuddering on the brink of that awful gulf, she changed her plan, and buried herself in a convent or nunnery near Baltimore. She positively denies having been in company with any gentleman, but found her way to the monastery alone, and which she left as pure as she entered. At any rate she is now with her mother, who has received her with open arms."

Large Gold Coins.—An important measure to commerce, in connexion with the gold of California, has just been brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Gwin, Senator from that new State. It proposes, virtually, that gold coins of the value of from one hundred to ten thousand dollars each shall be struck at the Mint.

The circular form hitherto universally followed for small coins, which had its origin in the rude, ancient contrivances of dropping the melted metal from a ladle, to be then struck with a punch and hammer, adapts them to our purses, but would not be appropriate for these gigantic coins, designed for heavy transactions at home and exchanges abroad. For these purposes they should be rectangular, that they may be convenient for packing in boxes.

These huge rectangular coins are but a valuable and ingenious improvement upon the limited and already existing system of European bankers. They are to be struck of refined gold, of uniform fineness, and with appropriate legends and devices, similar to those upon our smaller coins, with their values conspicuously marked, and the inscriptions "Liberty" and "United States of America." Counterfeiting and mutilation are provided against by suitable contrivance and enactments.—*Wash. Union, Friday.*

The cars are now running on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, within fifteen miles of Winnsborough, and are daily advancing.

The Bird That Always Wins.

Under the captain of "*Latest from Cuba,*" the St. Louis *Reveille* gives the following from "Traveling Memoranda of J. M. Weston, Esq. It is worth reading in a double sense:

It is well known that the Spaniards are greatly addicted to cock-fighting,—in short, deprive them of their cock-pit, and their *Plazo del Toras,* (bull-ring,) and they would be much more likely to revolt than at any oppression of the government. While I was in Trindad de Cuba, in April last, I was told of a very ludicrous scene that occurred in the cock-pit in that city. It should be undersood that cock-fighting is a very popular and fashionable amusement, and that gambling on the result of a fight is carried to an extraordinary height. Their *birds* are very small, and being deprived of all their feathers, except those on the wings, and two or three straight ones on the tail, they present a very diminutive and naked appearance. They never are allowed to fight with "gaffs," but use their natural spurs, which are sharpened to a nicety, and they fight with a coolness and care that indicate how carefully they have been trained.

An American captain of a vessel that had been looking at a fight that had been prolonged, at length burst out with—

"Get out with souch birds as them; they ain't bigger than a *tom-tit,* and ain't worth a curse any how! Them are some poor miserable *Cuba* cocks, I reckon! I've got on board of my ship a genuine *Yankee* bird, that'll lick any three or four of your miserable cocks before you could say *brans*—and I'll bet high on it too!"

A bet fifty "ounces" ($50) was instantly offered on the captain's proposition, who, notwithstanding the remonstrance of his friends, put up the money, and said he "would be 'thar' sure, and give all such small-fry cocks at hand, particular thunder! Now be it undersood, the captain had an old "*grey eagle*" on board his ship, and his first order was not to give it anything to eat for the next twenty four hours. He also stripped the eagle of all its plumage save the wings and two or three tail feathers, causing the old fellow to feel decidedly ashamed of himself. The day of trial arrived; the cock-pit was crowded to see the great trial of *one bird* against *three.* The captain arrived in time, with his bird under his arm.

"Who pits your cock, captain?" was asked.

"Who? well, I rather think I'll attend to that business," said he, and stepped over into the ring. The old eagle seemed ashamed of the company he was in, and did not look very courageous; and as they examined the "Yankee cock," many were the winks, side glances and nods exchanged among the Spaniards for excepting only his size there was not anything very encouraging in the old eagle's appearance. He was wretchedly poor, and they also discovered that he had no spurs.

"Why, captain," said they, "your bird has no spirs!"

"Not the first *spur,*" said he; "but he's worse than a wild cat, when he scratches or bites; so go ahead!"

Three noble-looking game chickens were now bro't in, and the betting commenced. Every thing offered by the Captain or his friends was eagerly taken up by the Dons. The Captain, it was observed, took all bets that he could, and when quiet was restored, he gently patted the old eagle; and as he put it into the ring, where the game cocks were strutting and crowing, he said:

"Now go it, old fellow, for the honor of your country! Give 'em blazes!" The eagle stood still in the centre of the ring, cocked its head one side, and seemed to be eyeing the little game fellows that were advancing towards him; but he stirred not; at length the chickens made a dash at him, and doubtless gave him a sharp blow: for with a kind of wild scream, the old bird started, took one glance at the chicken, pounced upon it, and with its claws and hooked bill, *tore it all to pieces;* and, to the horror and astonishment of the Spaniards, *began to eat it!* The second cock shared the fate of the first, and so would the third, had it not been withdrawn by the enraged and mortified Spaniard, who had already lost two valuable birds by a very summary process. As soon as the Captain was declared winner, he snatched up his bird, collected his bets, and strode towards the door, where he turned, and addressed the bewildered crowd:

"Look here, Dons," said he, "it's my opinion that the next time you fight a *Yankee cock,* you'll know that he's a *bird that always licks!*" and, slapping his well-filled pockets, the captain and his friends withdrew, leaving the Cuba cockfighters in a pleading state of wonderment.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun, writing from Toronto, Canada, under date of August 24th, gives the following graphic description of a contest between a man and a tiger—the tiger coming out second best:

An affair occurred at our exhibition on Tuesday last, of the most intensely exciting and terrific description, and which, but for the intrepidity, daring, and presence of Van Amburg, would certainly have resulted in the horrible death of your old friend, Sig. Hydralgo. The circumstances were as follows: At about nine o'clock, Hydralgo went into the cage, in which had been placed our largest panther, the Bengal tiger, the African lioness, the spotted leopard, a cougar, and the hyena. The exhibition proceeded, and Hydralgo seemed to have the animals completely under his control, and the audience seemed to be both delighted and interested at the daring of the "Tamer." The performance had progressed nearly to its close, when from some unaccountable cause, the tiger became sulky and refused to leap. H. struck him with his whip, which so enraged the furious beast, that breaking through all discipline, and with one bound, and a yell of fury, that terrified the audience, he rushed upon Hydralgo, and brought him to the floor of the cage. He could do nothing—he had lost all control over the brute. Everything was in confusion, women fainted, others screamed in terror, children cried, and the men seemed paralyzed. It would have been all up with poor H. had not Van Amburg, who was on the other side of the arena, rushed to the spot; in an instant he was in the cage, and in less time than it takes me to write it, he had the enraged animal under his feet in perfect subjection, and released his friend from his perilous situation, fortunately more frightened than hurt. Van Amburg's presence of mind, his courage and intrepidity are deserving of all praise, which he received in three hearty cheers from the audience. For the time it lasted, about two or three minutes, it was the most exciting scene I ever witnessed.

Living within their Means.—Is it not remarkable, that China, with a well defined nationality of 4,000 years, and a population for 2,000 years denser according to its area, than that of France or Britain, has never had cause to complain of the misery or distress of her people? Virtually, she has no paupers—no poor. Her infirm or unfortunate have been generally provided for by the State; while her masses have been, and are, the happiest and most independent people on earth. The reason of this lies in the habitants of industry and love of peace of the Chinese. They till the earth in every available spot; they drain marshes and earth over waste places; they turn all the riches of the earth to the most practical account; and, living peacefully and simply, they have comfort and plenty. No people on earth live so completely within their own means. They have never sought the trade of any country, never have interfered with any other country; but minding their own business, have grown rich and been wise, when more boasting nations were steeped in poverty and ignorance. Surely the nation and people of Europe and the Western hemisphere, have yet to learn the art of true living and well governing, of the very people to whom they are sending missionaries.

A Finished Place.—The Albany Dutchman says that the only finished place in this country is Lansingburg. For the last twenty years there has not been a board added or a nail drove in the whole place. A man undertook to repair his stoop last week, and he was promptly arrested and sent to jail. The whole village still believe that DeWitt Clinton is Governor of the State. That is the place to which a person ought to go for a finished education.

The London Brewers.—The New York Mirror says a movement is on foot, in that city, towards raising a sum of money, for the purpose of making a complimentary present to the operatives employed in the brewery of Barclay, Perkins & Co., London, as a testimonial of respect for their manly reception of Marshal Haynau.

The Sea Serpent has been shot at off the Irish coast, and, according to the account, he was struck, and roared his form thirty *fathoms* out of the water. With the aid of a glass, the persons who fired at him observed that the eyes were of immense size, about *nine inches across the ball.*

California Nuptials!

It is said the Californians are born on horseback; it may also be said they are married on horseback. The day the marriage contract is agreed on between the parties, the bridegroom's first care is to buy or borrow the best horse to be found in the vicinity.—At the same time he has to get, by one of these means, a silver-mounted bridle, and a saddle with embroidered housings. This saddle must have also, at its stern, a bridal pillion, with broad aprons flowing down the flanks of the horse. These aprons are also embroidered with gold and silver thread.—Around the margin runs a string of little steel plates, alternated with slight pendants of the same metal. These, as the horse moves, jingle as a thousand mimic bells.

"The bride, also, comes in for her share in these nuptial preparations. The bridegroom must present her with at least six entire changes of raiment, nor forget, through any sentiment of delicacy, even the chemise. Such an oversight might frustrate all his hopes, as it would be construed into a personal indifference, the last kind of indifference which a California lady will forgive. He therefore hunts this article with as much solicitude as the Peri, the gift that was to unlock Paradise. Having found six, which are neither too full nor too slender, he packs them in rose leaves, which seems to flutter like his own heart, and sends them to the lady as his bridal present. She might naturally expect him to come next.

"The wedding day having arrived, the two fine horses, procured for the occasion, are led to the door, saddled, bridled, and pillioned. The bridegroom takes up before him the godmother, and the godfather the bride, and thus they gallop away to church. The priest, in his richest robes, receives them at the altar, where they kneel, partake of the sacrament, and are married. This over, they start on their return—but now the gentlemen change partners. The bridegroom, still on the pillion, takes up before him his bride. With his arm he steadies her on the saddle, and in his left hand holds the reins. They return to the house of the parents of the bride, where they are generally received with a discharge of musketry. Two persons, stationed at some convenient place, now rush out and seize him by his legs, and before he has time to dismount, deprive him of his spurs, which he is obliged to redeem with a bottle of brandy.

"The married couple then enter the house, where the near relatives are all waiting in tears to receive them. They kneel down before the parents of the lady, and crave a blessing, which is bestowed with patriarchal solemnity. On rising the bridegroom makes a signal for the guests to come in, and another for the guitar and harp to strike up. Then commences the dancing, which continues often for three days, with only brief intervals for refreshment, but none for slumber: the wedding pair must be on their feet; their dilmina furnishes food for good humored gibes and merriment. Thus commences married life in California."—*Colton's Diary.*

How Bob Stevens Lost his Election.

"How the deuce came Bob Stevens to lose his election?" said a friend of the unlucky candidate to another friend, the day after the close of an exciting political canvass in the State of New York.

But first you must know who "Bob Stevens" is. Bob is a smart, enterprising, thorough-bred Yankee lawyer, who does a flourishing professional business in the thriving town of L——, in the western part of the State of New York. A tall, good-looking, affable man is Bob, and especially famous for his ready wit, amusing drolleries, and passionate fondness of repartee. His love of a joke is proverbial, and his power of sarcasm is well understood in the region where he resides. No man has more friends than Bob, and few who know him would care to be openly on the other side. A few years ago he was put in nomination by the democrats of N—— county as a candidate for member of assembly. The whig and democratic parties were very nearly equal in point of strength, and the battle was hotly contested. The democratic ticket prevailed in part by slight majorities, but Bob, to the surprise of his friends, came out *two votes* behind his competitor, and was defeated.

"How the deuce came Bob Stevens to lose his election?" said a democrat to a friend the next day—"How *did* he lose his election?"

"I can tell you," said the person interrogated.

"Do!" said the other—"how was it?"

"Well, sir, it was owing wholly to his unpopular mode of electioneering; he lost his election by a *joke,* sir—merely a joke!"

"It ought have been a good one, considering what it cost him!"

"Well, it *was.* The case was this: Bob was standing day before yesterday in front of the Eagle Hotel, talking with me and a dozen others—whigs and democrats—when up came a well dressed loafer, a fellow who pretends to be a mechanic and has some influence, but well known as a regular blackleg—one of those chaps who votes for the man who pays best; up he came to Bob, and, intending no doubt to fish for a bribe, began to ask questions.

"I say, Bob," said the "gentleman," "in case you are elected, what do you intend to do for our class?"

"Ah!" said Bob. "you've come to the right man. I'll tell you what I intend to do for *your class;* I intend to have a law passed making *murder* thirty days in the county jail, and *theft* book-account!—if you are *detected* stealing let the man *charge* it to you!" The fellow "sloped" amid the loud laughter of the bystanders, and—that's the way "Bob Stevens lost his election!"

Jeems.

Morgan Jones and the Devil.

"Why, yes," answered Morgan, "there's some truth in that same, sure enough; I used to meet with him now and then, but we fell out, and I have not seen him these two months."

"Aye!" exclaimed each of the party, "how's that Morgan?"

"Why, then, be quiet, and I'll tell ye it all."

And thereupon Morgan emptied his pot and had it filled again, and took a puff of his pipe and began his story.

"Well, then," says he, "you must know that I had not seen his honor for a long time, and it was about two months from this time that I went one evening along the brook shooting wild fowls, and as I was going whistling along, whom should I spy coming but the devil himself. But you must know he was dressed mighty fine, like any grand gentleman, though I knew the old one well by the bit of his tail which hung out at the bottom of his trowsers. Well, he came up, and says he, 'Morgan, how are ye?' And says I, touching my hat, 'pretty well your honor, I thank ye.' And then says he, 'Morgan, what are ye looking after—and what's that long thing ye're carrying with ye?' And says I, 'I'm only walking out by the brook this fine evening, and carrying my backy pipe with me to smoke.' Well, you all know the old fellow is mighty fond of the backy—so, says he 'Morgan, let's have a smoke, and I'll thank ye.' And says I, 'you're mighty welcome.' So I gave him the gun and he put the muzzle in his mouth to smoke, and thinks I, 'I have you now old boy,' 'cause, you see, I wanted to quarrel with him; so I pulled the trigger, and off went the gun—bang—right in his mouth. 'Puff,' says he, when he pulled it out of his mouth, and stopped a minute to think about it; and says he, d—d strong backy, Morgan!' Then he gave me the gun, and looked huff and walked off, and sure enough, I've never seen him since. And that's the way I got shut of the old gentleman, my boys."

☞The Will of Louis Philippe, Count of Neuilly has just been presented for probate in Paris. It is said that the per centage coming to the State upon the division of this estate, will amount to the sum of $2,000,000. One of his last acts was to make a present to France of the Standish Museum, which had been decided to be his property.

The Great Destruction of Coal Mines at Pictou.—The Halifax papers of Sept. 15th, contain detailed accounts of the destruction of the Albion coal mines at Pictou, N. S. The accident happened on the previous Tuesday, while the workmen were at breakfast. Thirteen acres fell, covering up all the mining machinery. It is thought that the mines will have to be totally abandoned.

Large Ear of Corn.—The Frederick Herald has received an ear of corn of the following dimensions: Length 14¼ inches, circumference 9 inches, weight of ear 1¼ lbs. There are on it 14 rows containing 770 grains. The large grains measure 1¼ inches in circumference. This corn was raised by Dr. T. Hull, near Frederick.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has applied to the Legislature of Mississippi for a pension, in consideration of the military service of her late husband. What a sad reverense for the lady who, a year or two ago, was believed to be the wealthiest woman in America.

Population of Raleigh.—The census taker for this city has kindly furnished us with the following statement of the population of this city:

White persons	2,290
Free blacks	458
Slaves	1,760
Total	4,468

This does not include two large colored families, the owners of which were not present to give them in. If all were enumerated, it is thought that the colored population (free and slave) would about equal the white. The number of inhabitants proves to be about 1000 more than has been generally estimated.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Schedule time of departure of Mail Train from Weldon for Charleston, daily, at 2 o'clock, A. M. From Charleston for Weldon, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

DATE.	September.	Train left Weldon.	Train arr'd at Wilmington.	Train left Charleston.	Boat arrived at Wilmington.
Friday,	20	2 30	....	....	7 00
Saturday,	21	2 00	....	....	8 40
Sunday,	22	2 00	3 15	....	8 25
Monday,	23	1 15	2 35	....	7 45
Tuesday,	24	1 50	1 30	....	7 55
Wednesday,	25	2 20	1 40	....	7 15
Thursday,	26	0 00	....	0 00	0 00

MARRIED,

In Yallabusha county, Miss., by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Louis F. Carr, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, to Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Alfred Turner, Esq.

In Cumberland co., on the 7th inst., Mr. James Thames, to Miss Mary E. Plummer.

In Brunswick, Mo., on the 27th ult., by Rev. R. P. Holt, Mr. Phillip H. Erambert, to Mrs. Harriett Hoffman.

DIED,

In this town, on the 22d instant, Mr. Thomas Quinn, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

In Granville county, on the 30th ult., John Oakley, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution, aged 111 years.

In Shelly county, Tenn., Dr. Robert F. Purnell, formerly of Wilmington.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Jane P. Weeks.

In Cumberland co., on the 13th inst., Mr. A. McLeran, in the 83d year of his age.

In the vicinity of Hillsboro', on the 17th inst., Priestly H. Mangum, Esq., aged 56 years.

Commercial.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24.—Cotton 12½ to 12¾c. Flour $5 to $5 50. Bacon 9c. Corn dull at 65 to 70c. Coffee 12 to 12½c.—*Observer.*

Newbern, Sept. 24.—Naval Stores—Virgin dip $2 30, old dip $1 85 a $1 87½. Tar $1 35. Corn $3 per bbl.

Charleston, Sept. 25.—Cotton—The Cotton market continues to be very much neglected. The sales yesterday were limited to some 200 bales, at prices ranging from 12 to 13¼c. Prices were unsettled, and in favor of the buyer.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Flour 4 68¾a$4 81½. Wheat 1 02 a $1 20. Corn 58 a 61c. Lard 7 a 7½c. Whiskey 26 a 27c. Rio Coffee 12¾c.

New York, Sept. 24—6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 a $5 12½.—Corn meal $3 12½ a $3 18; rye flour $3 25. Wheat $1 12 a $1 14. Corn 63 a 66c. Oats 40 a 44c.; rye 72 a 73c. Cotton 14½ a 15c. Whisky 27 a 27½c.

New York, Sept. 21.—Naval Stores—We notice further sales of 1500 bbls. North County Turpentine, at $2 50 a $2 56½ per 280 lbs.; 1600 bbls. North County Common Rosin, $1 10 a $1 12½; 300 a 400 bbls. Wilmington, $1 25, delivered; a small lot superior North County, $1 20; 1000 bbls. No. 1, $2 62½ a $3 12½ per 280 lbs.; and 600 a 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, on the wharf, 31½ a 32 cents, cash, closing firmly at the latter price, with some in lots at 33 cts., cash and 90 days. Tar continues in small supply, but we hear of no sales.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine arrives very slowly, and we have only to notice further small sales at 33½ cents per gallon, cash. Tar is pretty firm, but the demand is moderate. Sales of 100 bbls. Georgetown at $1 75, cash, and parcels of North County and Wilmington at $2 a $2 25 per bbl., 6 mos. In Rosin, sales of 300 bbls. No. 2 at $1 40 a $1 75 per bbl., 6 mos.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 87 a $5.—Corn 62 a 65c. Lard 7 a 7½c. Rice 3½ a 3¾c. per lb. Whiskey 26 a 27c. per gall.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber having returned to Wilmington, intends, on the first of October, to resume the **General Agency and Collection Business.** He solicits the patronage of Editors, Publishers, Lawyers, Physicians, Owners of Real Estate, Mills, and Slaves, and all persons having outstanding claims they may wish collected.

All claims entrusted to him at home or from abroad, will be punctually attended to.

Persons wishing to see him upon business, will find Slates at the Store of G. H. Kelley, on the wharf, and at the Law Office of E. Cantwell, on Market-street.

JOHN A. STANLY.

Referees—O. G Parsley, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, R. H. Grant, E Cantwell, J. D. Love.

Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

Commercial, Chronicle, and Goldsboro' Telegraph, copy, and discontinue former advertisement.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Harness Horse, gentle and kind, and a Buggy a little worn, will be sold at 90 days credit.

Also, To Hire.

A first rate Cook, Washer, and Ironer, and a small girl about 12 years old, will be hired for the balance of the year.

Apply to PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to E. V. Kelly are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, as longer indulgence will not be given.

J. W. KELLY,

Sept. 27, 1850 3-3t JAS. BURCH.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS SARAH JANE TAGGART, late from New York, would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Wilmington and surrounding country, that she intends to open a new and splendid emporium in the private dwelling of Mr. Charles Barr, Merchant Tailor, next door North of the Theatre, about the 15th of October, where she will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of **Fall and Winter Millinery, embracing all the latest styles, which she hopes,** on examination, for chasteness of design, richness of material, and beauty of finish, will not be surpassed by any other house of the kind in the country; and nothing will be left undone to give general satisfaction, so far as good goods, low prices, and skillful manufacture are concerned. With her large circle of friends and relations residing in New York City, she will always be prepared to have anything in her line made or ordered from thence at the shortest notice.

Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

NOTICE.

J. A. STANLY would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public, that he will resume the business of Collecting Agent on the first day of October next, and will continue to devote to it his undivided attention. He may be found at the Law Office of Edward Cantwell, Esq.

Further particulars in another advertisement.

Sept. 27, 1850 3-1t

HOUSES TO SELL OR RENT.

ONE small two story House, well in yard, a little north of Market st. One story and jump House, 5 rooms, near the above, price $350.

The following for sale only.

1 fine two story dwelling, in perfect order, with Well and every convenience around it—on 2d street.

1 small House on 3d street, well in yard.

1 good size House near dry pond, 6 finished rooms.

1 small double House in Oregon, price $350, well in yard.

1 small House in do., well in yard—cheap.

1 small House in Texas.

2 or three other lots in do.

The splendid situation east end of Market street, on which is nearly finished a very extensive and convenient building—the most desirable location in town, and containing a lot and a half, bounded by 3 streets.

☞When finished, if not sold, it will be rented.

Sept. 27th, 1850 P. W. FANNING.

SCOTCH Snuff.—6 barrels. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

BACON.—3000 lbs. N. Carolin Sides, choice lot; 10 hhds. Western, do. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES

NEW Goods.—We are now receiving and opening our Fall stock of Goods, which will be complete in a few days. We will be glad to see all of our Cash customers.

Sept. 27, 1850. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of the Public School in the Lower Black River District, known as Public School District No. 22. For particulars, apply to

ED. A. HAWES,
JOEL L. MOORE,
ROBT T. HERRING, } Committee.

September 27, 1850. 3-3t

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SHAW would inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she is about to resume the Millinery business, at her residence on Second-st., opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. She expects to return from New York about the 10th of October, with the latest Paris and London styles, and will give due notice of her opening day. Being grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, she would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Mrs. S. also intends connecting Dress-Making with the above business.

☞Order.

September 27, 1850 3-3t

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 23.—Schr. Ann Marin, Mason, Shallotte, naval stores, to DeRosset & Brown.

24.—Brig Monroe, Terry, Deer Isle, Me., in ballast, to J. & D. McRae.

Schr. Chas. B. Rogers, Steelman, Charleston, in ballast, to G. Harriss.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Van Gilder, Charleston, in ballast, to G. Harriss.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Godfrey, Charleston, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

22.—Schr. Express, Parker, Onslow Co., to DeRosset & Brown.

23.—Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, N. York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdse. to sundry persons.

Brig Charles, Richardson, Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with mdse. to sundry persons.

24.—Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, Phila., to G. Harriss.

Schr. W. Wright, Cox, N. Y., to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdse. to sundry persons.

25—Norwegian brig Vesta, Schronder, New York, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Schr. Cicero, Snow, New York, to George Harriss; with mdse. to sundry persons.

56—Schr. Lamertine, Chapman, New York, to G. Harriss; with mdse. to sundry persons.

CLEARED.

Sept. 20.—Brig Canava, Killman, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 117,000 feet lumber.

Brig Braganza, Young, Boston, by G. W. Davis; with 123,000 feet lumber, 100 bbls. rosin.

Schr. G. W. Davis, Chadwick, N. York, by G. Harriss; with 456 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1163 do rosin, 51 bales cotton.

Schr. Alexandria, Randall, Portland, Me., by W. M. Harriss; with 80,000 ft. lumber.

21.—Brig Norfolk, Pendleton, St. Domingo, by Ellis & Russell; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Harrison Price, Rice, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 790 bbls. turpentine, 645 do. rosin, 118 do. spirits turpentine, 10 bales yarns, 11 bales sheeting.

Schr. Corinthian, Planer, Norfolk, Va., by Ellis & Russell; with 56,273 feet lumber, 36 bbls. spirits turpentine, 7 rolls leather, 154 green hides.

21.—Schr. Ella, Davis, Charleston, S. C., by W. M. Harriss; with 42,000 feet lumber, 75 bbls. rosin, 2 casks spirits turpentine.

Schr. Alaric, Sandford, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 310 bbls. raw turpentine, 440 do. rosin, 371 do. spirits turpentine, 12 bales yarn, 4 bales sheeting, 3 bales waste, 70 bales cotton.

Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philada., by DeRosset & Brown; with 291 bbls. spirits turpentine, 542 do. rosin, 38,000 feet lumber, 100 bbls. pitch, 39 bales sheeting, 18 bales yarn, 100 bbls. tar, 11 do. fruit.

24.—Schr. Fidelia, Corson, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 25,000 ft. lumber, 950 bbls. rosin, 150 do. spirits turpentine.

25.—Schr. Wm. Hart, Orton, Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Schr. Mary Powell, Williams, N. Y., by Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Van Gilder, Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Schr. A. Flomerfelt, String, New London, by G. Harriss.

Schr. J. H. Holmes, Lodge, Philadelphia, by G. Harriss

26—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Schr. Woodbury, Rabun, Shallotte, by

27—Schr. C. H. Rogers, Steelman, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1800 bbls. rosin.

Sch. Julia, Vangilder, Baltimore, by G. Harriss; with naval stores and steam sawed lumber,

Memorandum.—The ship Arab, arrived at Boston on the 17th inst., reports having fallen in with, on the 10th inst., the brig Maria Wynne, from Wilmington, for Liverpool, in distress. She had lost everything off her deck. The British brig Maria, Capt. Wylie, cleared at this Port on the 14th, the vessel we presume fallen in with by the Arab.

I. O. O. F.—BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified that on Tuesday Night, 1st of October, the propriety of re-establishing A SCHOOL under the auspices of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, will be discussed and finally acted upon.

A. PAUL REPITON, Sec'ty.

Sept. 27, 1850 (Commercial and Aurora, 1t) 3-1t

TO RENT,

FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Wilson. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.

September 27, 1850 3-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1850.

Penny Kelly
vs.
Felix Kelly and others, heirs at law of William Kelly, Sr., dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Kelly, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in August, A. D., 1850.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.

September 24th, 1850. [Pr. fee $4 38] 3-6t

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.

Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the Land. For further particulars, apply to S. R POTTER.

Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

A GREAT BARGAIN.

WISHING to change my business, I will sell my Turpentine Land, on Lockwood's Folly River, Brunswick County, with a considerable quantity of Farming Land attached. There is cut on the land about 115,000 boxes, and trees enough to cut about 80,000 more; all very convenient to water. Two waggons and team can haul all the Turpentine made on the Land to the Still on the River, whence it can be taken to market, by vessels carrying from 200 to 300 barrels. The Still will also be sold, if desired, with wagon, team, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can judge for themselves.

The above property will be sold on extremely accommodating terms; or I will take, for the Land, the proceeds from the sale of the Turpentine made on it for one year, provided the balance of the Trees are ent and well worked.

I will also sell a number of likely Negroes. Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to give me a call. DAN'L Y. SHINE.

Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

Newbernian, (Newbern,) and North State Whig, (Washington,) copy till forbid, and send accounts to this office.

REMOVAL!

FRESH GOODS AT THE NEW STORE,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM B. JONES

HAS removed three doors west of his old stand, to the Store formerly occupied by Dr. John L. MearES, under the Masonic Hall, where he is now opening a large and handsome assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries; Hard, Hollow, Wood, and Willow Ware; Crockery, Glass, Stone, and Tin Ware; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,** which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

The First Marriage.

The following amusing sketch of "born to good luck," is said to be from the pen of the facetious Samuel Lover:

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but lady C. was an extravagant woman. She was still single, though rather past extreme youth. Like most pretty females she had looked too high, and estimated her own loveliness too dearly, and now she refused to believe that she was not as charming as ever. So no wonder she remained unmarried. Lady C. had about five thousand pounds in the world—she owed about forty thousand pounds: so, with all her wit and beauty, she got into the Fleet, and was likely to remain there. Now, in the time I speak of, every lady had her head dressed by a barber, and the barber was the handsomest barber in the city of London Pat Philan was a great admirer of the fair sex, and where's the wonder?—sure Pat was an Irishman. It was one very fine morning, when Philan was dressing her captivating head, that her ladyship took it into her mind to talk to him, and Pat was well pleased, for lady C.'s teeth were the whitest, and her smile the brightest in all the world.

"So you're not married, Pat," says she.

"Divil an inch, yer honor's ladyship," says he.

"And wouldn't ye like to be married," again asks she.

"Would a duck swim?"

"Is there any one you'd prefer?"

"Maybe, madam," says he, "you have never heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down beyant Doneraille? Her father's cousin to O'Donaghoe, who's own steward to Mr. Murphy, the under agent to my Lord Kingstown; and—"

"Hush," says she, "sure I don't want to know who she is. But would she have you, if you asked her?"

"Ah, thin, I'd ohly wish I'd be afther trying that some."

"And why don't you?"

"Sure I'm too poor," and Philan heaved a prodigious sigh.

"Would you like to be rich?"

"Does a dog bark?"

"If I make you rich, will you do as I tell you?"

"Mille murther! yer honor, don't be tantalizing a poor boy."

"Indeed I'm not," said Lady C. "So listen.—How would you like to marry me?"

"Ah, thin, my lady, I believe the King of Russia himself would be proud to do that same, lave alone a poor divil like Pat Philan."

"Well, Philan, if you'll marry me to-morrow, I'll give you one thousand pounds."

"Oh, whilaboo! whilaboo! sure I'm mad or enchanted by the good people," roared Pat, dancing round the room.

"But there are conditions," says Lady C. "After the first day of our nuptials you must never see me again, nor claim me for your wife."

"I don't like that," says Pat, for he had been ogling her ladyship most desperately.

"But remember Kathleen O'Reily. With the money I'll give you, you may go and marry her."

"That's true," said he, "but thin the bigamy."

"I'll never appear against you," says her ladyship. "Only remember you must take an oath never to call me your wife after to-morrow, and never to go telling all the story."

"Divil a word I'll ivir say."

"Well, then," says she, "there's ten pounds. Go and buy a license, and leave the rest to me;" and then she explained to him where she was to go, and all that.

The next day Pat was true to his appointment, and found two gentlemen already with her ladyship.

"Have you got the license?" said she.

"Here it is, my lady," says he, and he gave it to her. She handed it to one of the gentlemen, who viewed it attentively. Then calling on her two servants, she turned to the gentleman, who was reading. "Perform the ceremony," said she. And sure enough in ten minutes Pat Philan was the husband, the legal husband, of the lovely Lady C.

"That will do," says she, to her new husband, as he gave her a hearty kiss: that'll do. Now, sir, give me my marriage certificate."

The old gentleman did so, and bowing respectfully to the five pound note she gave him, he retired with his clerk; for sure enough, I forgot to tell you that he was a parson.

"Go and bring me the warden," says my lady to one of her servants.

"Yes, my lady," says she, and presently the warden appeared.

"Will you be kind enough," says Lady C., in a voice that would call a bird off a tree, "will you be good enough to send me a hackney coach? I wish to leave this prison immediately."

"Your ladyship forgets," replied he, "that you must pay forty thousand before I can let you go."

"I am a married woman. You can detain my husband, but not me," and she smiled at Philan, who began rather to dislike the appearance of things.

"Pardon me, my lady, it is well known you are single."

"I tell you I am married."

"Where's your husband?"

"There, sir!" and she pointed to the astonished barber; "there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can peruse at your leisure.—Now detain me, sir, one instant, at your peril."

The warden was dumfounded, and no wonder.—Poor Philan would have spoken, but neither party would let him. The lawyer below was consulted.—The result was evident. In half an hour lady C. was free, and Pat Philan, her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

"Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he was in a dream, and the creditors thought they were still worse. The following day they held a meeting, and finding they had been tricked, swore they'd detain poor Pat forever. But, as they well knew he had nothing, and wouldn't feel much shame in going through the insolvent court, they made the best of their bargain, and let him out.

Well you must know, about a week after this, Paddy Philan was sitting by his little fire, and thinking over the wonderful things he had seen, when as sure as death, the post-man brought him a letter, the first he had ever received, which he took over to a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit seller, because you see, he was no great hand at reading or writing, to decipher it for him. It ran thus:

"Go down to Doneraille and marry Kathleen O'Reilly. The instant the knot is tied I fulfill my promise of making you comfortable for life. But as you value your life and liberty, never breathe a syllable of what has passed. Remember you are in my power if you tell the story. The money will be paid to you directly you enclose me your marriage certificate. I send you £50 for present expenses."

Oh! happy Paddy! Didn't he start next day for Cork, and didn't he marry Kathleen and touch a thousand pounds? By the power he did. And what is more, he took a cottage, which, perhaps you know, is not a hundred miles from Bruffin, in the county of Limerick; and i'fax, he forgot his first wife, clean and entirely, and never told any one but himself, under the promise of secrecy, the story of his first marriage.

METHOD OF DESTROYING RATS.—1. A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* suggests the following plan for the destruction of these obnoxious vermin: Feed with Flour and a few sweet almonds bruised and mixed together with a small quantity of treakle, to form a paste, (add a few drops of oil of aniseed) for 5 or 6 nights, until they take it freely, never laying more of the mixture than they will eat up clean; then add a teaspoonful of *carbonate of barytes* to about a pound of the paste. I prefer the barytes to arsenic, it being free from the taste of the arsenic, which the rats will never take a second time. By using the above composition I have kept my premises clear at the expense of a few shillings a year.

2. The editor of the *American Farmer* has found fresh fish the most acceptable bait on which to sprinkle *arsenic* for the destruction of rats. In the first place, these animals are passionately fond of fresh fish, while their strong odor entirely destroys the acid flavor of the poison.

Goldsboro, has 721 inhabitants. The suburbs about 200 more. Total 921. So says the *Telegraph*.

A Duel without Seconds.

A Daguerreotype from the State House of Arkansas.

BY A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Arkansas held a session shortly after the organization of the State Government. Every thing, of course, was in a condition of half chaotic transition. The "loaves and fishes" of office had not yet been fully divided, and monopoly was knocking noiselessly at the door of the "public crib," clamorous to be admitted. Intense was the fury of partisans within the House, and as fierce the excitement raging in the community without. The members mostly went to their places armed to their teeth, and besides the choice weapons, worn in their bosoms or protruding from their pockets, each kept an ample supply of revolving pistols in the writing desk before him. There were munitions of war enough in the hall to have answered the purpose of a small army.

Every evening after adjournment there was a general firing off and reloading, in order to have their "tools" of death in prime condition for the emergencies of the morrow. I was frequently startled from sleep at the hour of midnight, by the roar of incessant explosions, heard at different points in the city. Many legislators, during the day, would be out practising to learn the difficult art of cutting a tape string at ten paces, or of driving the centre of a silver quarter at twelve. They used as their pistol gallery a little grove of pine trees, immediately to the south side of the Arkansas river, and not more than fifty yards from the State House, where every report was fearfully audible; and admonished certain independent members of the doom they might speedily expect, provided their votes were not cast in favor of the banks! The Deringerpistol and Bowie-knife governed. Power presided in gun-powder, and popularity hovered round the point of naked daggers.

Among the most agitating measures calling into exercise the wisdom of the Western *sages*, was the institution of the Real Estate Bank. Its establishment was strongly and steadily, but ineffectually opposed by a slender minority. All the wealthiest men in the State, all the leading legislators took shares of its capital stock; and John Wilson, Speaker of the Lower House, was elected President. As this person was one of the chief actors in the tragedy soon to be recorded, a brief designation of his appearance and character becomes necessary.

Every public man in the backwoods has a *soubriquet* bestowed on account of some real or fancied peculiarity, by the whimsical humors of his constituents. Speaker Wilson was called "Horse Ears," from his possessing an accident never before heard of in the natural history of the species. When excited by any violent emotion, his ears worked up and down flexibly, like those of a horse. A man of ordinary looks, nothing in his features or countenance denoted the desperado, save a strange, wild, twinkling expression of infantile grey eyes, always in motion with cold, keen glances, as if watching out for some secret enemy. He had fought half a dozen duels with uniform success, and had been engaged in several more off hand affrays, in none of which had he received even the honor of a scar.—Hence, as may be well supposed, his prowess inspired almost universal fear, and few were the shots to be found in Arkansas, who would voluntarily seek a quarrel with "old Horse Ears." As to the rest, he was the owner of a large cotton farm, rich and influential, honest, liberal and courteous in his manners; exceedingly amiable in his domestic relations, beloved by his family, and adored by his slaves; such are often the inconsistencies of human nature, which seems utterly incapable of producing unalloyed types of either good or evil—angels or devils.

During the session, previously specified, there was a member of the Lower House, by the name of Abel Anthony, in no way remarkable except for his opposition to the banks, and his sly, quiet wit, addicted to practical jokes. In the parlance of frontier technics, he belonged to the category of "peaceable men" having never in all his life before, had a rencontre. He was even deemed a coward, for he had been known to pocket open insults without so much as showing a sign of resentment.

One day the bill to provide for the more effectual rewarding of wolf slayers, denominated, in short, "the wolf scalp" bill, came up for discussion. This had been a standing reform measure from the earliest settlement of Arkansas, and will probably continue to be; so long as the Ozark mountains shall rear their black, bristling crests in the western division of the State, or the Mississippi swamps shall occupy so large an area in the east. Accordingly, whenever the wolf scalp bill is taken up, a tremendous debate ensues. The contest then is no longer between the *ins* and *outs* of power. Whigs and Democrats alike overleap the iron lines of party demarcation, and bring a general massacre of chance medley. It is a battle—war to the knife, and the knife to the handle—every member against every other; the object being, as to who shall urge the most annihilating statutes against their common foes, the wolves, because that is the great pivot question on which hinges the popularity of each and all.

The present occasion was the more arousing, as there had happened lately, a laughable, but most annoying instance in fraud of the previous territorial law. It seems that a cunning Yankee, fresh from the land growing "wooden nutmegs," had conceived a notable scheme of rearing wolves of his own; so that by butchering a hairy whelp at his option, and taking its ears to a Justice of the Peace, he could obtain a certificate of "wolf-scalp," entitling him to ten dollars out of the county treasury. It was said that this enterprising genius had already in his pens a number of fine looking breeders, and expressed sanguine hopes of realizing a handsome fortune.

Numerous were the provisions advocated to prevent such scandalous evasions in future. Among others, Brown C. Roberts of Marion, moved "that each certificate of a genuine wolf-scalp be based on no less than four affidavits, and be signed by at least four justices and one judge of the circuit court."

Abel Anthony moved to amend by adding, "and by the President of the Real Estate Bank."

This was intended by the mover merely as a jest, to throw ridicule on the complicated machinery of Roberts' bill, and accordingly it excited a general smile. But very different was the effect on Mr. Speaker Wilson, President of the Real Estate Bank. He saw fit to interpret the amendment as the deadliest insult.

I glanced towards the honorable Chairman, expecting to see him enjoying the joke; but the moment I beheld his countenance, I was absolutely horrified at its savage expression. His face was of ashy paleness; and there, on those thin white lips, as if in mockery of malice, sat that grim, snake like, writhing smile, which merely moved the curled mouth, spreading no further, nor affecting any other feature—that significant smile of murder, so peculiar to almost the whole class of desperadoes, when about to do some deed of death. There was, however, brief space for speculation as to physiognomic signs; for hardly had the offensive words left Anthony's lips, when Wilson sprung to his feet and imperiously ordered the other to sit down.

Anthony manifested no token of either surprise or alarm, and replied mildly that he was entitled to the floor.

"Sit down!" Wilson repeated and this time in a shout like thunder.

"I am entitled to the floor, and will not resign it," said Anthony, apparently without anger, but giving back a look of calm, immovable resolution.

Speaker Wilson then left the chair, drew his bowie knife, descended the steps of the platform, and slowly and deliberately advanced through the hall some forty feet, in the direction of his foe—all the while that horrible smile, coiling up his pallid lips, and his short ears moving backwards, with those strange, short, sharp vibrations, which had won for him, long before, the nick name of "Horse Ears."

As Anthony was commonly considered a coward, when the spectators beheld the far-famed and all-dreaded duellist advancing upon him with uplifted blade glancing aloft in the air as if ready for the fatal blow, all supposed that the reputed craven would flee in terror from his place. No one believed that he was armed, or that he would fight under any circumstances, or with any odds of positions or weapons. But in this opinion everybody was mistaken, and no one, perhaps, more so, than his infuriate adversary. While that ferocious man was coming towards him, he stood calm and motionless as a pillar of marble. All his limbs were rigid as iron. His only evidence of unusual emotion was a copious efflux of tears! At the sight of this we all shuddered, for then we knew the weeper would conquer or perish. In the backwoods, experience has demonstrated two unmistakeable tokens of thorough *desperation*—frozen smiles and gushing tears, and tears may always be regarded as far the most dangerous. Such a conclusion was verified fully in the present instance; for as soon as the Speaker approached within ten feet of his weeping adversary, the latter suddenly drew a bowie-knife from his bosom, and stepped boldly forward to the proffered battle. And then commenced a struggle for life and death, the most obstinate, bloody, and frightfully protracted ever witnessed in the south west.

Wilson's knife was long, keen, and so highly polished that you might see yourself in the reflection of its smooth, bright surface, as in the most perfect looking glass; the image being in extremely small miniature, so symmetrical was the rounding of the fine glittering steel. On each side of the glittering blade was a picture, the fac simile of the other; wrought in exquisite gold enamel, of two Indians in their wild, native costumes, engaged in moral combat with bowie-knives.

The weapon was of the largest size of the class, called in that country "Arkansas tooth-picks," the most murderous implement of destruction, before which a human eye ever quailed. On one side of its broad gleaming blade was the picture of a fight between a hunter and a black bear. The bear seemed to be squeezing the man to death in its iron hug, while he was fiercely digging at the monster's heart with the point of his knife.

Such devices are common on the arms of the most notorious desperadoes on the frontiers, and are the object of as intense a pride to their owners, as were the *insignia* of the most exalted chivalry to the knights of the heroic ages. For all men are poets; and the idea seeks for evermore to render itself incarnate in the material for—to speak in knowing signs of the senses. Destructiveness will have its images as well as devotion!

Wilson made the first pass—a determined thrust at the pit of his antagonist, which the other dexterously parried. For a time both parties fought with admirable coolness, and with such consummate skill that only slight wounds were inflicted, and those on the head and face, whence blood began to trickle freely. And still—ominous and awful vision—while the contest raged, the opposite and characteristic signs of *desperation* remained fixed, sculptured by the hands of horrible vengeance in either countenance. The cold smile now converted into a fiendish grin of immeasurable malice, still lingered on Wilson's livid lips; and the tears still flowed from Anthony's black blazing eyes! The clatter of the knives, thrusting and fending off, and sharply ringing against each other, was hideous to hear, and alone broke the appalling silence that reigned throughout the hall.

At length both foes, maddened at the prolonged obstinacy of the struggle, and blinded by the gore from the red gashes about their eyes, lost all caution, coolness, and equanimity, and battled wildly, more like devils than living men. Each one, more intent on taking the life of his enemy than in guarding his own, exerted every nerve and muscle with truculent fury, that struck the very beholders with icy fear. Both were soon very severely wounded in different parts of the body; but still there came no pause in the combat, till Anthony, striking a heavy, overhanded blow, cut his adversary's arm half off at the wrist! Wilson changed his bowie knife in his left hand, and, for an instant, ran several steps backward, as if to decline any further contest. He then stopped, and smiling more frightfully than ever, with a fearful, infernal look, again rushed forward. Precisely at this crisis, when certain victory was within his grasp, Anthony committed the folly of flinging his knife at the other's bosom, which, missing its aim, fell, with a loud ringing noise, on the floor, more than thirty feet distant.

This error decided the tremendous combat. Anthony was entirely disarmed, and at the mercy of the tiger man. Wilson darted upon him with a hoarse cry of anger and hellish joy—there, where he stood, motionless as a rock, powerless to resist, and yet too brave to fly. One sharp thrust ripped open the victim's bowels, who caught them, as they were falling, in his hands. Another stroke directed at the neck, severed the main artery, and the blood, spouting out with a gurgling noise, sprinkled the robes, and even the faces, of some members who sat nearest to the horrid scene.

The last act of the tragedy was closed, and the curtain of death dropped on the gory stage. Anthony, without a groan or sigh, fell in his place a corpse, and Wilson, fainting from loss of blood, sank down beside him.

Up to this moment, although sixty legislators were in their seats, and more than a hundred lookers on in the lobby, and jewelled bevies of bright-eyed ladies in the gallery, still no one, save those raging madmen, had moved, no sound had disturbed the whisperless silence but the clangors of the concussive steel

But then, as both tumbled on the floor like lumps of lead, a wailing, heart-shivering shriek, as if some other soul were parting with its mortal clay, arose in the crowd of females, and all was again still; but whether that deep cry of an orphaned spirit was uttered by the maiden of poor Anthony's bosom, who had hoped to-morrow to be his bride, or by the beautiful daughter of Wilson, or by some pitying stranger, could never be ascertained. Wilson recovered, and is yet alive; and there is scarcely a square inch on his face that does not show its deep scar, as a memento of the matchless combat. He was expelled from the House, bailed by a *merciful* Judge, brought to trial and acquitted. There was never a jury yet in the backwoods who would convict a person for slaying another in fair fight. For the desperado is the backwoods hero whom all men *worship*.

A Webster-Boy.

The Websterian aphorism, "I take no step backwards," is becoming a pet phrase with the people, and, like other notable sayings, is beginning to be applied in ways quite foreign to its original signification. The N. O. Delta tells of a case in point. A Yankee from the Old Bay State—"a Bunker Hiller, and nothing shorter," as he declared himself, who had strayed down South, applied to a Terpsichorean professor in the Crescent City, to induct him into the mysteries of the "poetry of motion"—or, in his own words, to "learn him to dance them Polkas and other foreign fixins!"

The terms were made known and agreed to, and the pupil was placed on the floor to learn the first lessons of "advance and retire."

"Look-e-here, Mister," said the young scion of Massachusetts, "I may as well tell you before we begin, that I go my death for Dan Webster—for Old Black Dan. He is a real Massachusetts Monument in that ere Senate, I tell you; and if you have any Southern prejudice against him, I may as well clear out right off; for I can't stand it, no how."

The professor assured him he had not, and the lesson commenced.

The pupil was first instructed how to make his obeisance to his partner; next the "positions," and next to advance and retire.

Professor: "Advance, one, two, three,—dal, al, al. Very good, retire now—same—one, two, three, dal, al, al."

Instead of retiring, however, the pupil stood at the point to which he had advanced, as if he were transfixed to it.

Professor: "What are you about, sir? retire—tread the same steps backwards—just as you advanced."

Pupil: "No, I'll be darn'd if I do; I told you I was a Webster-boy, and I ain't anything else—I believe in Old Dan. Now he has said that he ain't agoin' to take no *step backwards*, and I'm blamed if I will, any how you can fix it—good mornin', stranger."

Saying this, he picked up his hat placed it on his head, and eloped.

A SPEC.—A youth from "way down east" just landed from a coaster in which he had worked his passage to our city, dropped into a cheap victualing cellar and called for a bowl of fish chowder. The savory dish was forthwith set before our hungry adventurer, who dipped into it with a will. The stripling, however, had not got half way through his mess, when to his surprise he fished up an ivory comb. "Gracious golly," whispered the young Kennebecker to himself, well, if here ain't a streak o' luck, any how, to begin with; six cents for a bowl o' chowder an' a fine-tooth comb—real iv'ry an' wuth a good nine pence any body's money—thrown in!" Our thrifty, but not over squeamish youngster pocketed the prize, finished his chowder, paid six cents from his wallet—all in cents—and then went on his way refreshed and rejoicing—*Bost. Post.*

HORRIBLE DEFINITIONS BY A LAZY MAN.—The following, Mr. Post, are submitted as the very worst of the season:—

Submissive.—This is only found among men who are in love with a pretty "Miss." *Then*, they are *sub-Miss*-ive.

"Popping the question" is so called because it usually flies out of the mouth like a cork from a beer-bottle.

When a toe-nail "takes" to growing in, under the flesh, it becomes *in-fur-nail!*

In England, the people "*chair*" their favorite public men. Here, we "*cheer*" them.

Agricultural.

Farmer's Song.

BY W. L. EATON.

"A rural life is the life for me,"
Away from the city's strife,
Where the breath of Heaven is pure and free,
And nature 's full of life;
Where the earth is clothed with a lovely green,
The flowers smiling and fair,
And the wisdom of God is distinctly seen,
In all that flourishes there.

We do not envy the man of trade,
Whose life is with cares oppressed,
Who only is happy as wealth is made,
And not when others are blessed;
His life bound up in his merchandise,
His heart absorbed in his gains,
The beauty of earth shut out from his eyes,
But not from his soul, its pains.

We have nothing to do in Ambition's ways,
And do not envy the great,
Puffed up by the hollow voice of praise,
And perplexed with the cares of state;
Elated with hope or depressed with fear,
They must run when the people call;—
We are happier far in our humble sphere,
Than they in the Nation's hall.

The gifts of Heaven are freely bestowed,
The harvest our labor crowns;
No despots can reach our peaceful abode,
We quail at no tyrant's frowns.
A rural home is the home we love,
Away from the city strife,
We bow to none but the God above—
None know a happier life.

From the Rome Southerner.

Clover at the South.

To the Editors of the Southerner:—I read, in your last, an article upon the subject of Clover, written by "A Farmer." Believing his communication to be highly interesting to the country, I send you this on the same subject. He showed that bottom land was well adapted to the growth of clover. The experiment made by me proves that hill land in this country will also produce clover.

I have four acres enclosed on the top of the hill, half a mile from the Rolling Mill; it was cleared two years ago, and put in corn the first year, and without manure, produced about six barrels to the acre. In September of that year, I scattered sixty wagon loads of manure on it and plowed it in. In October I put in wheat, which produced very fine the succeeding spring. In February following, I sowed, on the top of the wheat, red clover. This was badly put down, about one and a half gallons per acre. After the clover, I put on Plaster of Paris, one bushel per acre. On the 15th and 16th of April following, a frost killed the wheat to the ground, when it was headed and in blossom. It was permitted to stand, and in June was cut. I gathered a great deal of straw and but little grain. There appeared to be but little clover—not half a stand. It continued to come, however, through the summer and the fall; and in March of this year, there appeared to be a fair stand of clover. On two-thirds of the ground, the whole lot was pretty well set with it,—with Volunteer Timothy, Red Top, and a little Volunteer Wheat. In May last I mowed it. The product, when taken off and weighed upon the scales, was over 17,000 pounds of hay, valued, at this time, at our place, at $15 per ton. At this date, the clover appears again, and shows a good stand all over the lot. With ordinary season the product in clover between this and September next, should equal four tons. This will be supposed to remain for seed. Perhaps your readers may say the manure did this. It is true, in part. What the manure has done, however, up to date, we expect the clover to repeat for us, by proper plowing as long as the land shall be cultivated. The clover will reset itself indefinitely and admit of a rotation of crops, corn, oats, wheat and clover. This I have proven by an experiment of ten years.—I have this spring put down 40 acres of hill land near this place, in clover and orchard grass, which shows a better stand than the 4 acre lot above referred to did at the same stage. Connected with this, allow me to state that while attending the last Baptist Convention in May last, I saw delivered at Marietta Depot several loads of Northern hay, the cost of which could not be much short of 20 dollars per ton. I give it as my opinion, founded on observation and experiment, that Cherokee Georgia can supply the Atlantic States from Florida to Virginia with hay, and the Island of Cuba also. In doing which, it will double the value of the lands, and triple the product in grain now produced, in ten years from the present time. This can be done with the labor power now in the country and its natural increase. Respectfully yours.

MARK A. COOPER.

ETOWAH, Ga., June 12, 1850.

Leached Ashes as a Manure.

The value of leached ashes on dry soils, and in dry seasons, as a manure for grain and grass lands, has been conclusively shown, in this and other countries, by carefully conducted experiments. Yet, as it seems useful and necessary to "keep before the people" such facts as are not fully understood and considered, we give some observations drawn from experiments heretofore published, for fear that this subject, in the hurry of the season, might otherwise be neglected and forgotten.

The German agriculturist, Albert, of Roszlan, gives a circumstantial account of an experiment commenced in 1827, and continued for five years. A dry, sandy soil, which had lain in grass for eight years, was dressed with leached ashes, at the rate of sixty-six bushels per acre. The sod was first carefully turned under, then the ashes hauled on and spread, and covered with a plough about two inches deep; remaining in this condition six or seven weeks it was again ploughed three inches deep, so as to bring up the ashes, and sowed to buckwheat. A portion of the field, to which no ashes were applied, was treated in the same manner, so that the difference might be noticed.

The cost of the application was $6 25 per acre.—The increased product of the first year was at the rate of five and a half bushels of buckwheat, with four hundred and seventy pounds of straw, estimated at $4 06. The increased product of the second year, when sown with rye, was six bushels per acre, with six hundred pounds of straw, estimated at $5 25. The increased product of the third year, when in oats, was ten and a half bushels, with five hundred and fifty pounds of straw, estimated at $3 62½. The fourth year the increased product, when in pasturage, was estimated at $3 per acre. The fifth year it was again sown to rye, and the increased product was four and a half bushels, with four hundred and seventy pounds of straw, estimated at $4 06 per acre. The value of the increased product is $20; and we have no reason to suppose their effects were exhausted when the experiments were concluded.—The estimates were made by Mr. Wagner, the translator, from the prices paid at the time in this country, as also was the cost of the ashes and labor.

Unleached ashes produce a more powerful effect, and hence a less quantity is required. In the Albany Cultivator for 1842, the result of an experiment is given, on an old meadow, mowed nearly half a century—of clay soil, stocked with all kinds of grass, where strong ashes were applied, at the rate of thirty-two bushels per acre, producing an increased product of nearly one-fourth of a ton, while the same quantity of air-slaked lime produced no beneficial result; and thirty-two bushels of clear, dry cow-dung increased the product only one hundred and four pounds, and the same quantity of horse manure but sixteen pounds per acre.

In the first of these experiments, four thousand four hundred and twenty-two pounds of leached ashes were applied, producing, in five years, an increase of four thousand three hundred and forty-one pounds of grain and straw, besides pasturage equivalent to at least a ton of hay. In the second, about one ton of ashes increased the product, in one year, one-fourth that amount of hay; and in favorable seasons we cannot doubt but that its effect would continue at the same rate for four years longer. So the action of ashes must be chemical in its nature, giving a capacity to appropriate other fertilizers, which it does, perhaps, by imparting to the soil its potash, which dissolves the silica or flint of the soil, producing silicate of potash, which, according to Liebig, is required by all plants of the grass kind, in large quantities.

On wet ground, it should be borne in mind that ashes produce no effect; and in wet seasons, the benefit is much less than in dry.—*Rural New Yorker.*

RECIPE FOR PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.—4 cups sugar, 1½ of butter, 6½ of flour, 2 of sweet milk, 6 eggs, 1 nutmeg, 2 teaspoons saleratus, 1 lb. stoned raisins.

THE V'S AND W'S.—"Villiam, I vant my vig."

"Vich vig, sir?"

"Vy, my vite vig, in the vig-box, vich I vore last Vednesday vas a week, ven I vent to the vidow Vaddle's vedding."

"I am very much wexed at your vulgar pronunciation, Mr. Valentine. You should say, wig not vig. But if you are going a wisiting you had better take your welwet cap that you had on the last meeting of the westry."

"Vife, you are always vorrying me vith your criticism on my vord. I'm not going a wisiting, as you have it; but I am going to take a valk along the varves around Vashington Squre, and perhaps I shall go as far as the Vater Vorks."

Mercantile.

CHEAP as Ever. I take this method of informing my town and country friends that I have just returned from the North with a well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions. I am very thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, and shall continue the cash principle. The following are a part of the stock:

2 hhds. best Porto Rico Sugar;
8 bbls. " Coffee crushed "
25 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
45 bbls. Canal Flour, (new wheat,) warranted;
25 half bbls. " " " "
10 bbls. Mess Pork, city inspection;
19 doz. Water Buckets; 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar;
13 " Brooms, all qualities; 6 boxes best Cheese;
10 kegs Rifle Powder, F. F. & F. F. F.;
30 bags Shot, assorted;
30 boxes Colgate's Soaps, No. 1, extra No. 1, and pale;
10 half boxes " "
15 boxes Adamantine Candles;
10 " W. Hull & Son's " 40 kegs Nails, assorted;

With a good supply of Hollow-ware, Hard-ware, Woodenware, Matches, No. 1 Mackerel of 1850, and a number of other articles. I warrant all Canal Flour sold by me, and if not good take it back. GEO. H. KELLEY.

EL DORADO or Gold Leaf Tobacco. The very best brands, just received direct from the manufactory. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

FRESH and Good Crackers:
6 Boxes and half bbls. of Soda Crackers;
6 " " " " " Lemon do.;
6 " " " " " Milk do.;
6 " " " " " Picnic do.;
6 " " " " " Sugar do.;
6 " " " " " Butter do.;
3 half bbls. Water. All low for cash at
Sept. 20. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

CANDLES ASSORTED.—10 Boxes Adamantine Candles, 6s; 5 do. Patent do. do. do.; 10 do. Hull & Son's 20 and 36 lb. boxes. Low for cash at
Sept. 20. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

NOW RECEIVING AT THE OLD STAND.

20 BAGS Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
15 bbls. P. R. Sugar, (prime;)
6 " Superior Lard;
10 " Old Rye Whiskey;
25 Boxes Soap;
10 " Super. Cheese;
5 Kegs Butter;

A few more boxes of that superior "Peter Gravely's" Tobacco, which will be sold quite low for the ready money.
Sept. 20th, 1850. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

MINERVA Brands of Segars. 10,000 received this day, per schr. Corinthian. For sale low by
Sept. 14] J. WILKINSON & CO.

FRENCH and Malaga Lemons. 35 boxes now landing, and for sale at New York cost, by J. WILKINSON & CO.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Porto Rico Sugar;	Malaga Wine;
Muscovado do.	Muscat do.
Clarified do. Loaf Sugar	Claret do.
Crushed do.	Holland Gin;
Powdered do.	Jamaica Rum;
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee;	Cordials, various kinds;
Gun Powder Tea;	Soaps; Starch; Saleratus;
Black do.	Sperm, Adamantine & Mould
Old Hyson do.	Candles; Oils;
North Carolina Lard;	Vinegars; Mustard;
Do. do. Bacon;	Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, &c.
Double Rectified Whiskey;	Wooden and Willow Ware;
Monongahela do.	Mats, all varieties;
Old Rye do.	Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, &c
Cognac Brandy, best, ½ to ½	Cordage, all sizes;
Champagne Wine; [casks;	Ship Chandlery, assorted;
Madeira do.	Flour; Crackers; Shot;
Malmsey do. Port Wine;	Confectionary, &c.

Will be found every variety usually kept at the Old Stand, and for sale cheap, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

J. S. WILLIAMS

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of the following articles, viz:
Plantation Linen and Cotton Osnaburgs;
Blue Denims and Drillings;
Marlboro' and Manchester Stripes;
Tickings and Mariner's Stripes;
White and unbleached Drillings;
Crash, Toelinburg, and Russia Linen;
3, 4, 5 and 6-4 Shirting and Sheeting;
Russia and Scotch Diapers;
10, 11, and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Diaper and Damask Table Linen;
Ginghams and Prints;
White and colored Canton Crape Shawls;
Black Llace and colored Silk Mantillas;
Lace and Muslin Capes and Collars;
Manilla, Corded, Marseilles, and Grass Cloth Skirts;
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials, very cheap;
Green, yellow, blue, and white Musquito Netting.
All of which will be sold at unusual low rates.

SNUFF and Smoking Tobacco. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

JUST Received—20 bbls. and 15 half bbls. extra Gennese Flour. New wheat. SAVAGE & MEARES.

PHALON'S Improved Magic Hair Dye. A new and extraordinary discovery (being a liquid dye) to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It may be applied regardless of the weather, rain or shine. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PHALON'S Hair Invigorator—To prevent baldness and to restore the Hair that has fallen off or become thin, and to cure effectually Scurf or Dandriff. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

IN Store and For Sale. 5,000 lbs. Hams, North Carolina;
7,000 " Sides, " "
2,500 " Shoulders, " "
Sept. 13] OWEN HOLMES.

FLOUR. 60 barrels Richmond, just received, fresh and of superior quality. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

CORN. 1000 bushels Bladen County Corn, in store. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

JUST Received per Schr. R. W. Brown.
10 bags Coffee; Bbls. Crushed Sugar;
5 hhds. Sugar; Boxes Loaf do.
10 bbls. Cider Vinegar; Indigo, Pepper, &c.
For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVING: 40 Bbls. Cincinnati Whiskey;
50 Bags Coffee, Rio, St. Domingo, &c.;
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
20 Bbls. Crushed do.;
20 " Clarified do.;
10 " Old Monongahela Whiskey;
50 " Mess Pork;
20 " Prime do.;
14 Hhds. Western Sides and Shoulders;
10 Bbls. Brandy;
10 " Gin;
10 " Rum;
Sup. Old Otard Brandy;
50,000 Segars, assorted;
Candles, Sperm, Adamantine and Mould; and other articles in our line. For sale low, by
Sept. 19. SAVAGE & MEARES.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of **String Leather**, and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of **Fly Nets.**

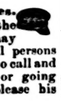
All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call*.

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

FALL FASHIONS.



HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The largest and best selected assortment of the above articles ever before offered in this market, may now be found at the Hat Store of C. MYERS. All persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere or going North, as they have been selected with care to please his wholesale as well as retail customers.
Wilmington, N. C., August 23d, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

CALCINED CHARCOAL TOOTH PASTE.—The best article in use for cleaning the teeth and purifying the breath. A supply always